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BRITISH YOUTHS MARCH IN RANKS OF TEMPERANCE

Wesleyan Group's Manifesto
to Calls for Election of
Friendly Parliament

STUDENTS OF LATVIA CURB DRINK TRADITION

Educational Campaigns Carried
On in Yugoslavia, Germany,
and Other Countries

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, *The Christian Science Monitor* is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the seventh article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
The youth of Great Britain is being enrolled in the movement for temperance reform. Four years ago, the young people of the Wesleyan Methodist Church organized the Active Service Order, to combat drink. Twenty thousand young people of this church have enlisted in this temperance campaign, which aims to encourage the study of the drink problem, to promote personal abstinence and to recruit the leadership of young people against the drink traffic and customs of Great Britain.

Having in view the near approach of the coming general election, the Active Service Order, at its summer conference, in High Leigh, last August, issued a manifesto to the youth of the nation calling for "the redemption of society" a condition of that, in their thinking, upon the conquering of the drink habit and the abolition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

Appeal Made to Voters
"Our immediate aim, our first step," said these young people, "is the return of a temperance reform parliament at the general election of 1929. It is perfectly possible to do it. There are many constituencies where a turnover of 500 votes would be decisive. There are some constituencies where even 100 electors, working and voting solidly together, would turn the scale. It is our business to mobilize the temperance vote. They have often been wasted. . . . We believe that it is high time temperance reform had a place in the sun."

This youth organization proposes to test the candidacy of men for legislative office on the following three points: Local option for England.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

**Greek Premier
Pledges Fealty
to Peace Ideal**

Venezelos Declares Nation's
Economic Progress Rests
on Friendly Relations

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Premier Venezelos on the eve of the senatorial elections delivered a long speech at Saloniki on April 7, giving an account of what the Government has done during the last nine months, and how, despite immense difficulties, it has been able faithfully to keep promises given to the people before the elections last August.

Thanks to the popular mandate, he declared, the Government has been able to establish complete internal peace by removing party feuds, to which achievement the correct attitude of the Government in opposition in never refusing the Government in important questions had greatly contributed.

The refugee question, he said, forms the Government's greatest concern to which all due attention is being given to find a quick solution. This construction of 14,000 houses which will be ready for use before winter, is under way. No efforts are to be spared to increase the country's food production. Establishment of an agricultural bank to give facilities to farmers, said Mr. Venezelos, distinctly shows the direction of the Government's reformative agrarian policy.

Contracts have been signed and others are to follow which will place the country in a position to make the people independent economically, but all these could not be achieved before peaceful relations with Greece's neighbors are assured. The Government has therefore planned a chain system of pacts of effective friendship.

Concluding, he said he was sure the Government would fulfill its promise of restoring the country in four years, toward which he would continue working either as Premier or as opposition leader.

Educators Plead for World Peace



Left to Right—J. C. Stobart, Education Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation; Count Serge Fleury, Attaché of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
At Bottom—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian Philosopher and Poet. This Picture is From a Pencil Drawing by William Rothstein, Reproduced by Permission of the British Museum.

BOMB OUTRAGE CARRIED OUT IN DELHI HOUSE

Several Prominent Men Injured During Sitting of
Legislative Assembly

DELHI, India (P)—Two bombs were exploded in the Indian Legislative Assembly on April 8, sharp on the heels of a Parliamentary crisis, and injured several persons.

Among the injured was Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Sir John Simon, head of the crown committee for constitutional reform in India, was standing with the president of the Assembly when the explosion occurred but was not hurt.

The others injured were: Sir D. Raghavendra, Mr. Shankar, Rao Dao, Mr. Dalal, I. N. Roy, deputy secretary of the Indian Central Committee, who was sitting in the officer's gallery. Three of the government benches were torn to bits by the bombs.

Two men were arrested and were reported to have confessed after other bombs and pistols were found on their persons. They gave their names as Butukewaswari Dutt, from Bengal, domiciled at Cawnpore, and Bagan Singh from Punjab.

Thrown into the crowded assembly room with the two bombs was a Red pamphlet, entitled "Hindustan Socialist Republican Army," and signed by "Balraj, honorary C. I. E."

The presence of Sir John Simon in the assembly room was given added significance by reason of his and his colleagues having just completed a semester of investigation of facts and opinion which British authorities regard as the most important undertaking of its kind. The commission was expected to embark on April 13 from Bombay for England with certain tentative proposals which might pave the way for a kind of autonomy for India.

Douglas Fairbanks on Talking Pictures

Tomorrow

EDUCATION AIDS CRUSADE FOR WORLD PEACE

Willingdon of Canada and
Tagore of India Advance This Thesis

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER—The fourth triennial conference of the Canadian National Council of Education is advancing the cause of world peace in the opinion of representatives from nine other nations who have participated in the first three days of discussion in Victoria and now have moved to Vancouver for a further week of deliberation on education and leisure.

The transfer of the big convention from one city to another took place overnight and the quiet English atmosphere of the capital city of the province of British Columbia has been exchanged for that of the busy shipping center without any interruption of the thought of the importance of spiritual values in the living of a people, as introduced by the poet-philosopher, Sir Rabindranath Tagore of India, in the final evening session at Victoria, and the discussion of that topic in present-day terms on the opening morning in Vancouver.

Step in Right Direction
"There are no national boundaries in education," said Toyokichi Fukuma, Japanese Consul in British Columbia, "and such a conference as this is a step in the right direction toward world peace."

"It is well for us to meet and exchange ideas," declared Count Serge Fleury, attaché of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "In France, since the war, we are opening doors which hitherto have been fastened shut. As our men have been demilitarized, we have found that we must offer something to keep them on the farms and in the villages. So the cinema and the radio are finding their way into the French country, and education for the adult has become a necessity. Therefore we are especially interested to see what other countries are doing along these lines."

England is doing a great deal with the radio according to J. C. Stobart, education director of the British Broadcasting Company, who is here to tell how the Government collects a license fee of 10s. a year from each radio owner, out of which his company received last year about \$4,000,000 making possible a continuous program of special features. Talks for all the members of the family are included in these programs and courses are provided for the 5000 schools throughout England which can tune in and hear the best professors and experts in various lines at regular hours each day in the school week.

Plans for summarizing the courses are sent to the schools last at any time one of them miss a lecture and in order that the teacher may supplement the spoken word by blackboard notes. These courses are also used by people in their homes as was evidenced when 500 persons recently bought materials in order to follow some special instruction in natural science.

Mr. Stobart believes that the conference is drawing the nations in the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

COUNTRY POLICE METHODS FOUND TO NEED CHANGE

New Committee of Crime
Commission to Study
Plan for Reform

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An exhaustive study of police methods, intended to increase the efficiency of criminal detection, will be launched by a new committee of the National Crime Commission, appointment of which has just been announced here by Newton D. Baker, the commission's chairman.

The committee will deal particularly with methods of increasing the efficiency of police of rural communities. It will operate as a standing committee of the association under the direction of J. Weston Allen, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, who has been added to the executive committee of the National Crime Commission.

Matters related to the prosecution of crime which are too closely involved with the police systems as to be easily separated in a proper study of the whole question, also will be studied by the new committee.

Mr. Baker said in making the announcement: "It is the thought of the National Crime Commission that the full power and resources of each state can be placed at the command of those entrusted with police duties in our rural districts to a far greater extent than is now done."

"Whether through the extension of the establishment of state police or by some other of the various suggestions made will prove the wisest course will be one of the studies made by this committee, which will also work in close co-operation with the New York State Crime Commission in a detailed study of the possibility of a central state crime detecting bureau, as recently suggested by the Governor of New York."

Victoria, B. C., second in command of the British Columbia Mounted Police, will serve on the committee in an advisory capacity. Other members of the committee are: Charles E. Fox, Philadelphia, chairman, Pennsylvania State Crime Commission; Frank J. Loesch, president, Chicago Crime Commission; Dr. Justin Miller, dean of law school, University of Southern California, chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association; Raymond Moley, professor, public law, Columbia University, formerly research director, New York State Crime Commission; John C. Rogers, dean, law school, University of Colorado; Alfred E. Schweppe, dean, law school, University of Washington; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Wilmington, Del., honorary president International Association of Police Chiefs, and Guy A. Thompson, St. Louis, formerly chairman, Committee of Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, which made the first state-wide crime survey in the United States.

Penn's Old School Holds Tercentenary

Founder of Pennsylvania
Learns the Three 'R's Near
English Puritan Center

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Chigwell School in Sussex, where William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was brought up at the neighboring Puritan center of Wanstead, learned to read and write, celebrates its tercentenary this week. This school was founded in 1629 by Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, who was a man of great learning and whose motto was "Deus in excelsis." The school was founded in 1629 by Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, who was a man of great learning and whose motto was "Deus in excelsis."

Samuel Harsnett laid down strict rules for Chigwell School. The Latin teacher, for example, was to be not only "skilful in the Greek and Latin tongues" but was also to be a "good poet, of sound religion, neither papist nor atheist, of a grave behavior, a somber, of honest conversation, a tippler, no haunter of ale-houses, no puffer of tobacco, and above all apt to teach, and severe in his government."

First Air Line Between Americas Links Panama Canal With Ecuador

German Company Arranges Special Service Using Colombia
Stamps—United States Permits Landings at Cristobal
but Gives Mail Contract to Rival Firm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first air mail service south from Cristobal, Canal Zone, to points on the west coast of South America has been opened by the German-owned Scadta Company of Colombia.

Post Office Department officials have approved a request of American agents for the German company that beginning April 4 mail from the United States via United Fruit Company liners and destined for points along the Scadta route south from the Canal Zone to Barranquilla, Colombia, to Guayaquil, Ecuador, be transferred to the Scadta air lines at Cristobal, instead of at Cartagena, Colombia, as heretofore.

The mail in question is that originating in New York and bearing not only American postage but also prepaid Colombian air mail stamps sold in the United States by agents of the Scadta company.

Croat Leaders Sent to Prison for Criticizing Yugoslav Régime

Rigid Gag on Press of Kingdom Shows Determination
to Suppress All Unfavorable Comment—Many
Papers Suspend Publication

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—The condemning of Blatko Machek and George Kurnevitch, president and secretary respectively of the late Stephan Raditch's Croat Peasant Party, conditionally, to one year's imprisonment for articles unfavorable to the present absolutist régime, written in the Croat peasant paper, Dom, (meaning home) indicates that the dictatorship intends to establish more drastic rule in Croatia.

Still more significant was the recent arrest and indictment under the law of Defence of the State of the Serbian Professor Dragoljub Yovanovitch for publicly expressing himself in favor of freedom and democracy.

Yovanovitch is one of the most brilliant, energetic young professors of Belgrade University, a leading member of the Serbian Peasant Party, former editor of the paper Work and author of a book on the social and economic effects of the war on Serbia, written for the Carnegie Foundation. He is the first prominent Serb intellectual to speak in favor of democracy since the establishment of the dictatorship and his arrest and determination to suppress all criticism on the part of the present régime.

Rigid Control Over Press
The control of the press in Yugoslavia is absolute and inexorable. Not the slightest latitude is allowed. Not only can a paper not oppose despotism and not advocate democracy,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

HOOVER STUDIES PLAN TO CHECK UNEMPLOYMENT

Considers Urging Federal
Aid Through Construction
Work in Slack Times

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, it is authoritatively learned, contemplates recommending to Congress during its regular session a concrete program for federal government cooperation in the nation-wide movement to liquidate business depression and eradicate unemployment.

Leaders in this ambitious social and economic movement have been advised of the President's interest and intention following a conference between him and Ralph O. Brewster, formerly Governor of Maine, who outlined the President's views on the subject at the 1928 Governor's Conference held in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Brewster reported to the President that a source executive meeting and on the progress of the effort to check unemployment.

In discussing the subject with the President Mr. Brewster stressed what leaders of the movement view as the first major step in any program that offers a source executive solution—the establishment of agencies for organized gathering of detailed employment data.

Accurate Data Necessary
Until an efficient and reliable system for gathering such information has been set up, leaders of the movement contend, it will be impossible to grapple with the unemployment problem with any certainty.

"The United States is 10 years behind the other great countries in obtaining employment data," Governor Brewster declared, following his conference with the President. "The most severe indictment of the present system in the United States is that we don't know whether we have unemployment or not, and if so, how, in what lines, and how it compares with other periods."

"Everyone admits the vital need of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Sinclair Contempt Verdict Approved

Supreme Court's Action Means
Oil Man Must Serve Jail
Term and Pay \$500 Fine

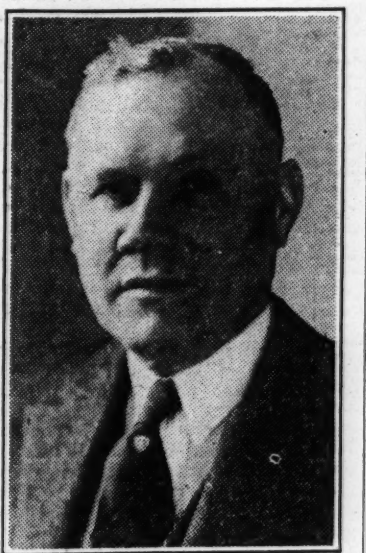
WASHINGTON (P)—Conviction of Harry F. Sinclair for contempt for refusing to answer questions during the Teapot Dome investigation by the Senate Oil Committee was approved April 8 by the Supreme Court. Under the decision the oil operator must serve three months in jail and pay a fine of \$500.

Emphasizing the importance of protecting the individual from unreasonable and arbitrary disclosure of his private affairs, Justice Butler said that questions put to Mr. Sinclair were not of that character.

The fact that the information sought by the committee might be of importance in a suit pending against Mr. Sinclair did not excuse him from answering, the Justice stated, because the investigation was properly within the inquiry of the committee and the questions were pertinent.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY JAILED
WARSAW, Poland (P)—Vladislav Baczynski, Communist deputy of the Diet, was sentenced to five years at hard labor by the courts at Sosnowice who were charged with treasonable activities.

Happy Valley Strikers Gain Strong Champion



WILLIAM GREEN

ITALO-FRENCH PARLEY TO FIX TUNIS FRONTIER

Fair Settlement of Status
of Italians Hoped For
Within Short Time

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Negotiations between France and Italy respecting the status of Italians in Tunis, and the limitation of the Tunis-Tripoli frontier are now to be resumed, according to those close to the Quai d'Orsay. Three months ago the French Ambassador to Rome took to the Chigi Palace the written proposals of France and it is understood that satisfaction was found with that part of the statement relating to the frontier but not with the rest of the document.

Delay on this question is attributed chiefly to Prime Minister Mussolini's preoccupations with the Vatican settlement, and partly, it is intimated, because of Italian misgivings about the naval understanding arrived at last year by France and Great Britain and which was ultimately given up because of disapproval by the United States.

The point of departure for fresh conversations between France and Italy has been established by the recent meeting of Signor Mussolini and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, at Florence. This happened to follow immediately on the quarter-century celebrations of the Franco-British entente cordiale.

Sir Austen, it is believed here, took the opportunity of assuring Signor Mussolini that perpetuation of Franco-British friendship was not directed against Italy. He was also apparently authorized to put forward the desire to France to reach as quickly as possible an accord with Italy on chief outstanding differences.

After the Mussolini-Chamberlain conference the Giornale d'Italia published what is considered here to be an inspired statement of Italy's readiness to pick up threads of negotiations with France with a view to arriving at a "definitive settlement of relations." The echo in France has been most approving and some confidence is shown that pourparlers which have been drawn out over many months will now be pursued to an equitable conclusion.

Bulgarian Cabinet Crisis Is Settled

Railroad Minister Resigns Because
of Action of League
of Nations

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The two-hour ministerial crisis here coming as the result of the resignation of the Minister of Railroads, Rashko Madjaroff, because he objected to the interference of the League of Nations in the management of Bulgarian railroads, seems to have resulted in Bulgaria's successful assertion of her independence.

The Finance Committee of the League, through its Sofia representative, insisted on having a new director for the Bulgarian state railroads now becoming autonomous named for a five-year period, making him independent of the Minister of Communications, the Ministerial Council, and even of Parliament.

V. Moloff, the Finance Minister, accepted and defended this measure imposed from abroad, but Mr. Madjaroff vehemently opposed it.

The Premier, A. Liapcheff, as usual, found a conciliatory formula which seems to save Bulgaria from the appearance of direct foreign interference and Mr. Madjaroff withdrew his resignation. He is now hailed by his party as the champion of the sovereign rights of Bulgaria.

REICH CUTS FIGURES IN ARMY AND NAVY VOTE

BERLIN (P)—The Cabinet, presided over by the Chancellor, Wilhelm Müller, has approved the new budgetary proposals, including cuts in the army estimates of 7,500,000 marks and in the navy estimate of 19,800,000 marks.

Reconciliation of all parties on the budget proposals is thought to have insured the five party coalition upon which the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, must count to make effective any result arrived at in the Paris reparations conference.

GREEN PLEDGES AID TO PUT UP WAGES IN SOUTH

Tells Tennessee "Silk" Mill
Workers A. F. of L. Is to
Get Back of Them

OLD STOCK OF HILLS GATHERS TO HEAR HIM

Declares Southern Textile Pay
Must Equal That of New
England States

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ELIZABETHTON, Tenn.—A stone's throw from the spot where Herbert Hoover made his only campaign address in the South, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told an audience of 5000 East Tennessee mountain folk that the industrial life of the South has reached a turning point.

Efforts, he said, will be made to organize the hitherto ununionized textile industry of the South, and the contest not relaxed until wages and hours are brought up to a level obtaining in the New England states from which many local mills are the offspring.

Mr. Green's address was timed to coincide with a series of sporadic strikes that have swept through textile centers of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and followed the alleged kidnapping and subsequent release of two union organizers in Elizabethton which, for a time, threatened a serious crisis.

Mr. Green talked to an audience that comprised whole mountain families, from grandfathers to infants-in-arms, and that packed Charter County "Tabernacle" from side to side and jammed the aisles.

Unionism in the South, said Mr. Green, has come to stay; the 10-hour day must go, and wages brought up to level commensurate with enormous industrial gains and prospects which the "New South" has been experiencing.

Kidnapers Said to Be Known
The perpetrators of the kidnaping episode were known, Mr. Green announced, and they will be prosecuted in civil and criminal suits to the full extent of the law. Six men are already under indictment for alleged complicity in the abduction. It is currently believed here that the kidnaping was carried through by a dissident element in the commercial life of the town, and was not sponsored by officials of the two big textile concerns.

With Mr. Green on the platform of the vast, barn-like structure known as the "Tabernacle" sat Maj. George J. Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union, and former Democratic candidate for the nomination to the vice-presidency; Edward F. McGrady and A. L. Hoffman, the two union organizers who were kidnaped from the local hotel, and John B. Penix, another organizer whose sister, while armed, drove off kidnapers.

Outside of the "Tabernacle" were the hills of Happy Valley, which Mr. Hoover looked out upon in the shortening days of November, and which are now vivid with the blossom of dogwood and redbud. Inside was gathered as many of the population of Elizabethton, and the half dozen neighboring textile towns and villages as could find room.

In Heart of Mountain Country
Happy Valley lies between the Cumberland Mountains and the Great Smokies. Up to three years ago, and before the coming of the Bemberg and Glanzstoff Mills, it was practically untouched by industrialism. Its inhabitants are the direct descendants of pre-Revolutionary Anglo-Saxon stock.

Elizabethton is the focus for this hill region that for generations has remained practically unchanged; that embodies in its language idioms that go back to the time of Elizabeth I. England; that still recently has suspicious "foreigners" in the next county; that gave the highest ratio of recruitment of any congressional district in the Civil War, and that volunteered almost en masse in the World War.

Perhaps the most intensely individualistic people in the United States were being urged for almost the first time to unionize to meet the problems of modern life.

The background of the situation which resulted in the present industrial crisis, was the coming to Elizabethton, in 1925, of the German-controlled textile plants, Elizabethton is the spot where cheap coal from the mountains and cheap cotton from the South come together. Another inducement said to have been held out to the manufacturers to settle here was the plentiful supply of cheap, Anglo-Saxon labor.

The intensely individualistic mountaineers have trooped down from the hills to take employment in the manufacture of artificial silk, the most lusty infant of the industrial sciences.

Plants German Owned and Managed
By this new process, wood-pulp is converted into rayon, and cotton linters, which were formerly discarded as waste, are turned into a product known as "Bemberg," which is said to be all but indistinguishable from the product of the silkworm.

The process is a carefully-guarded German chemical secret, and the Elizabethton "Bemberg" plant is the only one in North America. Officials of the Bemberg and Glanzstoff plants, which are jointly owned, are Germans, as are also the higher technical men.

Wages and working conditions alleged to exist in local plants and in other textile centers throughout the South were denounced by Mr.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR	
MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	
Sporting News—Page 10	
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13	
FEATURES	
Radio Playhouse.....	6
Art News and Comment.....	7
The Home Forum.....	9
Love.....	11
The Children's Page.....	11
Daily Features.....	15
Editorials.....	15
Midway Island.....	16

Green, labor conditions, he declared, have not kept pace with the expansion of southern mills and spinners. Women work 9 to 20 hours a day, he said; the weekly pay for such women ranges from \$3 to \$10 a week. For the men, he said, hours are as long, or longer, although wages are somewhat higher. Further on Mr. Green called attention to the benefits of trade union organization, voiced the indignation of the entire labor movement at the violence committed against local union organizers, and asserted that the efforts of the movement would not be relaxed until wages, and living conditions, are brought up to a level obtaining in New England.

New Step in Unionism
The spectacle attendant upon Mr. Green's address has rarely if ever been duplicated in the annals of American unionism. The immense hall of unfinished lumber was built to hold mountaineer religious revivals, and accommodates approximately 5000 persons. As Mr. Green spoke fingers of sunlight poked down through unpaned windows, or through crevices in the roof, and fell upon individuals in the big audience. The temperature was well over 100.

The people ran closely to a single type, long and lithe of body, wire faces showing high cheek bones and long straight noses. Biblical phrases fell easily from the lips of many of the local speakers, and the common address of one man to another was "brother."

It is believed here that a serious crisis was narrowly averted by the release of the two kidnapped labor leaders last week. Up to the present there has been no violence. The crisis and tension has been relieved by Mr. Green's assurance that local efforts of workers will be supported by the outside body.

Strike Started Month Ago
The strike started among the women employees in the Glanzstoff plant about a month ago, and spread throughout the entire membership of the two factories. Later, the discontent was organized by union leaders and an agreement on higher wages reached with employers. Failure to put these increases into effect, and the alleged discharge of several hundred workers who had participated in the strike caused a serious situation, which culminated with the kidnapping of the two labor leaders. The townspeople in general ap-

pear sympathetic to the employees, and a section within the Chamber of Commerce is also said to favor higher wages, since it would release larger spending power within the community. Another group in the chamber is said to oppose the union's efforts, which is believed to be connected with the sudden resignation of E. R. Lingerfelt, the city manager.

Demands of Loray Mills Not Indorsed by A. F. of L.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Here are the demands for which the workers claim to be fighting in the Loray Mills: Elimination of all piece work, hand or clock systems, and substitution of a standard wage scale; minimum standard weekly wage of \$20; 40-hour-five-day-week; abolition of all speeding or doubling up of work; equal pay for equal work for women and youth; decent and sanitary working and housing conditions; reduction by 50 per cent of rent and light charges; recognition of the union.

It is pointed out that the strike in the Loray Mills is not connected with, and has not secured the indorsement of, the American Federation of Labor, and that the late Samuel Gompers had consistently refused affiliation to those with Communist tendencies. It is pointed out editorially, by leading North Carolina newspapers, that for the Loray Mills to surrender now would be in effect to turn the management of their plant over to the workers and to a Communist regime.

Mitchell Upheld by Irving Fisher in Easing Market

Says It Was His Individual Right—Reserve Board, He Says, Overdid Itself

NEW YORK—"The Federal Reserve Board was undoubtedly justified in giving the advice it did Feb. 7. On the other hand, it is quite evident it overdid it," Prof. Irving Fisher says. He upholds the action of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, in advancing money to the market to prevent a near-panic, and says the charges of Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, are unjustified. He adds: "While I believe that there is something to be said on both sides, so far as I can understand the situation, Senator Glass was unjustified in his attack. I am much more in accord with Senator Owen. 'The issue between Senator Glass and Mr. Mitchell may be considered under two heads: The rights involved and the wisdom of what has been done. As to rights, the Reserve Board was within its rights in asking reserve banks to admonish member banks as to what the board believed to be an alarmingly rapid rise of stock prices. 'On the other hand, member banks are not required, if their view of the matter does not coincide with that of the Reserve Board or banks, to follow this advice. 'The fact that Mr. Mitchell is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is not necessarily a bar to his taking independent action as president of his institution.'"

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LABOR COLLEGE FACTION BOLTS AT CONVENTION

Burke Supplants Maurer as President of Workers Educational Bureau

WASHINGTON—Important constitutional changes limiting the self-government of labor colleges in the workers' education movement constituted the major action of the sixth national convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, just concluded here.

By an overwhelming vote, the convention adopted an amendment providing that six of the 11 members of the executive committee should be elected by convention delegates.

When other amendments were adopted changing the method of issuing convention calls and of selecting delegates, Mr. Maurer surrendered the gavel, declaring that he could no longer preside over a convention that had "repudiated every statement that he made in his opening address." Immediately 10 adherents of Brookwood Labor College, led by A. J. Muste, dean, bolted the convention, "as a protest against the way things have been going."

They regard the action of the convention as approval of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, who withdrew financial support from Brookwood on charges that doctrines detrimental to the federation have been taught at the institution. Matthew Woll, head of the executive committee, assuming temporary chairmanship of the convention, declared that the withdrawal of the Brookwood delegates was the first convention bolt on record in the whole trade union movement.

Thomas E. Burke of Chicago, secretary of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, was elected president to succeed Mr. Maurer, who has served in that capacity since the bureau was organized. Spencer Miller Jr. was re-elected secretary. The executive committee was authorized to prepare a stable memorial for presentation to Mr. Maurer.

Speakers at the convention dinner were Dr. L. P. Jacks, principal, Manchester College, Oxford, Eng.; Dr. Frank Mann, president American Council of Education, and Theodore G. Risley, solicitor, Department of Labor.

Straus Expedition Finds Many Birds
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The Straus African ornithological expedition is starting homeward on Tuesday from Port Said with 300 kinds of birds, including unknown species. Edward Schaffer Jr., New York, who acted as cinema operator, described here the object of the expedition which Mrs. Oscar Straus, his grandmother, equipped. The party, he said, first headed into Kenya, where it was organized under the leadership of Finch Hutton, the Prince of Wales' noted guide, for the purpose of studying game and bird life.

Rudyard Bolton and wife, the former a noted ornithologist loaned to the expedition by the Carnegie Institution, and the latter a student of native music, have remained in Africa, proceeding to the Livingston Mountains in Nyassaland, into which few white people have penetrated.

All the trophies are Mrs. Straus' gift to the American Museum of Natural History, while Mr. Schaffer's 5000 feet of film will be used by the museum's educational department. The expedition sailed 1500 miles up the White Nile to Refaj, then to Lake Victoria, to the border of the Belgian Congo and then to the plains of Mount Kenya.

LIBRARY POST FILLED
WASHINGTON (P)—The Library of Congress announces the appointment of...

Respect Your Lawn
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COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.

FAIRCHILD AIR PROPERTIES IN NEW COMBINE

Seven Concerns of Group Pass to \$200,000,000 Aviation Merger

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Purchase of the controlling interest in the Fairchild Corporation has just been announced by the Aviation Corporation, \$200,000,000 aeronautical holding company, formed here recently.

The transaction gives the aviation corporation control of the seven Fairchild subsidiaries which manufacture airplanes, airplane motors, aerial cameras, motorboats, and conduct aerial surveys. The airplane production division built 175 flying machines last year and its production plans call for an output of 1200 airplanes during 1929.

According to Sherman M. Fairchild, head of the Fairchild group, the tangible assets of the companies total \$7,100,000. There will be no change in the present management of the Fairchild group, he said.

NEW YORK (P)—Organization of a new \$140,000,000 aviation accessory corporation to unite the aviation interests of several large companies is about to be announced, according to Wall Street reports. It will take the form of a holding company which will own the Bendix Corporation, Stromberg Carburetor Company of America, Scintilla Magneto Company and a new corporation now being formed to take over developments of Delco-Remy, a General Motors subsidiary making aircraft appliances.

The nucleus of the proposed organization, it is understood, will be the Bendix Corporation. General Motors will hold 25 per cent of the new company's stock. The undertaking will involve no public financing, as it proposes to acquire the individual units through an exchange of stock. Stock of the Bendix Corporation will be split, the reports said, on a two-for-one basis. Stockholders retaining one share in the present corporation and exchanging the other share for one in the new company.

The Stromberg Company will be acquired on the basis of one and one-half shares of the new company for each share of Stromberg.

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New York, Ohio, Texas Next in Order, According to Latest Figures

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Total figures show that 223,137 out of the Nation's 3,019,874 miles of road are improved. About 38 per cent of this was done with federal aid. Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Utah have completed construction of their state road systems.

Canadian Shows Flaws in U. S. Tariff
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VANCOUVER, B. C.—Discussing the possibilities of an increased United States tariff that would keep Canadian cattle, wheat and other farm products out of the United States, Henry Wise Wood, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool and a native of the State of Missouri,

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WASHINGTON (P)—E. B. Meritt, who has been Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs since 1913, has been relieved of the duties of that office and transferred to the Budget Department of Indian Affairs.

Secretary Wilbur said he had a high regard for Mr. Meritt's grasp of Indian problems and that his transfer to the budget department would enable him to be of great service in reorganizing Indian affairs. He said all administrative officers of the bureau would retire, or be transferred.

Hoover Studies Plan to Check Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

eradicating the blight of unemployment, but not all realize that before the problem can be dealt with soundly and lastingly the definite information on its nature and scope must be available.

"It is said that there is a more or less continuous residuum of unemployment. The Department of Labor declared that this amounts to about 1,000,000 workers. To what extent this is so and in what phases of industry is not accurately known. But it must be known in order for the states, the Federal Government and private business to be able to gauge the extent of relief needed."

Think States Should Act
President Hoover, former Governor Brewster and other leaders of the movement are convinced the states, through their labor departments, should assume the responsibility of gathering unemployment data. The Federal Government would act as the national co-ordinating agency.

Once a working system of data is instituted, under the plan endorsed by the President and propounded by Governor Brewster with the former's approval at the governors' conference, a vast program of public construction of all kinds would be utilized in off times as a balance to keep the wheels of national prosperity humming.

These public works would consist of both state and federal projects, to be undertaken as the need arose, thereby furnishing employment and with it continual buying power.

Many states, it was declared, have already developed employment data collection agencies. Others, particularly agricultural states, are reported as being backward in the movement, indicating that they view the effort as a possible obstacle to farm relief.

Experts Are Tired of 'Pourparlers'
Reparation Delegates Decide to Go Ahead Without Further Week-End Recesses

PARIS (P)—All of the experts trying to solve the reparation problem have become tired of the long-drawn-out pourparlers and it is proposed that the committee go ahead from now on at full steam, taking no more week-end holidays until a report can be drawn.

Reports that the Germans alone were responsible for previous delays are denied by other committee members. To undertake as the need arose, thereby furnishing employment and with it continual buying power.

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MUNSEY ESTATE APPRAISAL SETS NET AT \$19,747,687

Metropolitan Museum of Art to Receive Assets Valued at \$17,305,594

NEW YORK (P)—A tax appraisal of the estate of Frank A. Munsey, publisher, was filed April 8, showing a gross estate of \$23,434,634 and a net of \$19,747,687.

The will provided for specific legacies totaling \$2,442,093, the residue of \$17,305,594 going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The largest single item in the assets of the estate is securities, with an aggregate value of \$15,726,082. The real estate was appraised at \$3,205,583. Cash amounted to \$39,645, personal effects to \$51,144, mortgages, notes and accounts to \$4,409,744, and other property to \$2,433.

In the list of stocks were 100,000 shares of the common stock of the Frank A. Munsey Company valued at \$15,696,053. A detailed account of the holdings of the Frank A. Munsey Company lists its assets at \$28,483,934 and liabilities at \$12,932,200, including a Frank A. Munsey loan amounting to \$4,408,167.

Assets of the company include investment in affiliated companies totaling \$20,452,309.81. Under this heading comes 350 shares of the common stock of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association and 1000 shares of the common stock of the New York Herald Company valued together at \$9,817,198. Included in the assets of the Sun Association and the Herald Company is \$7,000,000, the appraisal of the Sun and the New York Evening Telegram's franchise, circulation, goodwill, plant, machinery, etc.

9-TON YAWL MAKES 7000-MILE TRIP
Kruger's Grandson Makes Usual Honeymoon Trip

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Among the passengers who reached Liverpool on April 7 were Captain and Mrs. D. P. Eloff who spent honeymoon in 44-foot, nine-ton yawl making a 7000-mile voyage from Cape Town to Colon. Captain Eloff, a grandson of the late President Kruger, superintended the construction of the yawl in which the wedding ceremony took place.

They sailed from Cape Town on Oct. 29 with a crew of three, and after calls at Ascension Island and Trinidad arrived at Colon on Feb. 24. The boat is fitted with an auxiliary engine. Throughout the voyage they saw only one steamer. They had originally intended to sail round the world but grew tired of the monotony.

SPRING CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PEACE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Specific steps to be taken toward improving the general international situation in the direction of peace were discussed at the spring conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, just held here.

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SPECIALTY COMPANY, INC.
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Leviathan Passes Into Private Hands

Formal Ceremony Takes Place at Dock in North River, New York

NEW YORK (P)—On the seventh anniversary (April 8) of her last sailing as a military transport, the S. S. Leviathan, which carried many thousands of American doughboys safely to France in 1917 and 1918, passed out of the control of the United States Government.

At a formal ceremony aboard the giant liner, as she lay at her dock in North River, a deed and a check for \$4,000,000 were exchanged whereby the flag and 10 other vessels of the United States Shipping Board and the American Merchant Lines became the property of the United States Lines, Inc., of which Paul W. Chapman is head.

Commodore Harold A. Cunningham, the Leviathan's captain, led Miss Joanna Chapman, Mr. Chapman's 15-year-old daughter, to the taffrail, where she raised the new flag—white, with a five-pointed red star in the upper left corner and the commodore's blue insignia in the center—in place of the shipping board's old blue pennant.

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"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile!"

The conference agreed on a general problem of peace education, which included a more determined effort to get foreign authoritative news into the press; to encourage the presentation of peace through speakers; to work with all peace groups.

The conference also advocated the control of foreign investments so that they do not become a menace to the peace of the world through some kind of an international finance commission. Speakers declared that people are thinking more in terms of peace than ever before and that the Kellogg Peace Treaty was a definite move toward peace.

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UNITED STATES PLANES PATROL MEXICAN BORDER

Ordered to Shoot Down Any
Bombers Who Cross Line
—Naco Attack Fails

NACO, Ariz. (AP)—United States army fliers, with 18 combat planes, are at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., near here, under orders to patrol the border and shoot down any Mexican plane flying north of the international line.

The planes were sent here from Fort Crockett, Tex., following the continued dropping of bombs on Arizona soil after the Mexican rebels had been warned repeatedly against endangering American citizens.

A sudden end to the rebel airplane bombing attacks which have harassed the loyal garrison at Naco, Sonora, across the line from here, was expected to result. Gen. Lucas Gonzalez, commander of the Mexican garrison, was advised to keep his planes on the ground because the American fliers might not be able to distinguish them from rebel planes.

The loyal garrison at Naco remained on the alert for a possible renewal of the assault, which the rebel general, Fausto Topete launched April 6 in a vain attempt to capture the border town. Topete was said to be awaiting orders from General Escobar, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces.

Calles Centers Latest

Drive on Aguascalientes
MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mysterious maneuvers by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles are believed here to be aimed at crushing the so-called religious rebellion in south central Mexico.

Dispatches from Aguascalientes, in the heart of the country of the "Cristos," as the religious insurgents are called, told of the arrival of the federal generalissimo with three trainloads of picked soldiers. It was not known where the troops and their leader were to go but movement further south into the State of Jalisco was presumed to be General Calles' purpose.

Lacking official information regarding the maneuver of General Calles, some observers were inclined to think it represented an attempt to reach the scene of operations on the west coast before an expected decisive battle takes place there.

Federal troops there have occupied Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa, and were pushing on toward San Blas, where there have been various indications the rebel General Ramon Turbe and Roberto Cruz would make a stand.

As in Chihuahua, few could see other than certain and crushing defeat for them. Observers believed General Calles, if quick enough, might aid in the defeat of the Cruz-Turbe forces and prevent their union with Generals Escobar and Fausto Topete, which many believe the only hope for continuation of the revolution.

Border Garrison Revolts
PRESIDIO, Tex. (AP)—Ertwhile Mexican rebels, suddenly turned loyal to the Government, held Ojinaga, Mex., across the border from Presidio after assassinating the insurgent commander and routing their former comrades who sought to uphold his command.

The sudden assassination of Lieut.-Col. Raul Cardenas, the rebel commander, signaled the uprising, April 7, which ended after a two-hour skirmish with the counter revolutionists in complete control of the town.

**MOSCOW PLACES
BIG ORDERS ABROAD**
MOSCOW—The chief engineer of the Dnieperstroi huge combination hydroelectric power plant dam, A. V. Winter, has returned from a foreign trip, where he placed substantial

orders for machinery and equipment after examining competitive proposals from firms of various countries. Among American firms the General Electric Company and the Newport News Company shared orders for turbine generators, while bridge construction orders were placed with the Czechoslovak Vitkovitzky factories.

Pilsudski Attack on Diet May Mean Return to Helm

Polish Assembly Denounced
for Action Against Former
Finance Minister

WARSAW.—Marsel Joseph Pilsudski, in a letter, condemns the present Diet, which, like its predecessor, he says, places party interests before those of the nation. Action against Gabriel Czechowicz, former Finance Minister, who has been credited with stabilizing currency and creating a budget surplus, is regarded as an attack on Marshal Pilsudski, who takes entire responsibility for Mr. Czechowicz's failure to present to the Diet certain investment expenses.

The object of Marshal Pilsudski's attack is believed to be either to shame the Diet into a more patriotic and ethical attitude or to force new elections, in which he expects the masses to repudiate the members.

Marshal Pilsudski, it is said, hoped for the co-operation of the Government and the Diet in modeling the constitution, which had been hastily formed in the first days of the Polish renaissance. Apparently he is determined to resume the office of Premier, but in any case it is generally believed he will direct the affairs of state, either in his own name, or by proxy.

Student Federation Still Bars Germans

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Representative of 12 national students' organizations are present at the International Students Confederation executive which met here under the presidency of Gordon Bagnall of England.

The chief topic of discussion concerned the application of German students for admission to the confederation. After much deliberation a decision was postponed until the Budapest conference in August because the German students are themselves split into two factions and demand admission as one organization representing German students in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia which is contrary to confederation statutes, according to which membership depends upon political state frontiers. The request of Macedonian students' organizations for admission was also postponed until the Budapest conference.

MAXIM LITVINOFF DEPARTS FOR GENEVA

MOSCOW.—The Acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, has departed to attend the session of the disarmament commission of the League of Nations to be held at Geneva on April 15.

While no great hope is entertained here regarding favorable consideration by the Soviet of the sweeping disarmament proposals, Mr. Litvinoff's periodic visits to Geneva are believed to possess a certain unofficial value since they provide a means of personal contact with European statesmen.

NAVAL AERONAUTICS CHIEF MAKES RECORD

WASHINGTON—David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for

Attractive Features of the Schwarzwald



VILLAGE BELLES OF THE BLACK FOREST

In this region, as in rural Holland, fashions change little in a century. The headgear in the picture is strangely reminiscent of the frilled caps of the fisher girls of Normandy.

Aeronautics, now holds the air speed record of 2 hours 25 minutes between Washington and Cleveland, O., his home town, it was revealed at the Navy Department.

The record was set in a round-trip flight over last week-end, both flights being favored with a moderate tail wind. Ordinarily, the trip between Washington and Cleveland requires between 3 and 3½ hours.

BRITISH RAILROADS REDUCE EXPENSES

LONDON—British railway companies during 1928 reduced expenditure by £6,500,000, but net receipts decreased by £1,900,000, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Ministry of Transport. Decrease in the coal trade and increased competition in motor traffic, he said, would be responsible for lessened profits.

Notwithstanding the drop in receipts from ordinary passenger traffic there were nearly 29,000,000 more passengers carried last year than in 1927. Freight receipts also showed a big decrease to £196,000,000 for 1928 from £210,400,000 in the previous year.

COLOMBIA CLIPS BUDGET

BOGOTA, Colombia (By UP)—Explaining drastic reductions in the national budget recently drafted, the Government has issued a statement declaring that the economies are considered necessary "because of unsatisfactory conditions in the foreign money markets."

Dr. Wilbur Leaves Pacific Institute

Finds Duties as Secretary of
the Interior Will Preclude
His Service There

NEW YORK.—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has just resigned as chairman of the Pacific Council and the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The resignation was occasioned by his appointment as a member of President Hoover's Cabinet.

The Institute is a volunteer institution which has been built up by interested citizens of the Pacific countries. The council of the Institute is composed of one representative each from Great Britain, Australia, China, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Hawaii, and the United States.

Simultaneous with its acceptance of Dr. Wilbur's resignation the board of the Institute announced that its next meeting will be held in Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 25 to Nov. 9.

A successor to Dr. Wilbur has not yet been selected.

**NATIONS DISCUSS
MARINE RESEARCH**
LONDON—An International Council for Exploration at Sea met in the House of Lords, Henry G. Maurice,

principal assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and David Jones, chairman of the Fishery Board of Scotland, representing the British Government.

The governments of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Portugal, Spain, Norway and Sweden were also represented. The agenda comprised a discussion of the entire question of international research into oceanography and marine biology, including the protection of whales.

Statue of 'El Cid' Given to Seville by Two Americans

Huntingtons' Present Placed
at Entrance of Spanish International Exhibition

SEVILLE, Spain.—Mr. and Mrs. Archer Milton Huntington of New York, American author and sculptor, respectively, have just presented to Seville an imposing statue of "El Cid," hero of Spain's great epic poem, and it now occupies a place of honor at the entrance of the grounds of the international exhibition.

In appreciation of the generous gift the Huntingtons were visited at their apartment in Casa de America by the Alcalde or Mayor of Seville, his secretary and Lieutenant and Marquis de Torres de La Presa, who came to express the thanks of the people and the authorities of Seville for the benefaction.

Mr. Huntington is the son of the late Collis P. Huntington, American railway builder, and with his wife is well known throughout Spain for interest in art and architecture. Their activities are regarded as having contributed a great deal toward the excellent relations existing today between Spain and the United States.

Recently when visiting the exposition accompanied by the Alcalde Mr. Huntington stopped to admire two paintings by Valdes Leal. Mr. Huntington expressed the hope that the pictures might become the permanent property of Seville, but the Mayor replied that funds for acquisition of such treasures were unavailable. Whereupon Mr. Huntington said smilingly that he had bought the paintings and would be pleased to make a present of them to the city.

NEW EDUCATION BOARD ORGANIZED IN OREGON

EUGENE, Ore.—A new board of higher education, to take over the administration of the University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College, and the three state normal schools has been established in Oregon by act of the recent session of the Legislature, and all schools will come under the new régime July 1, 1929.

Elimination of duplications of courses and departments, greater efficiency of administration, and a considerable lessening of political rivalry between institutions is expected as a result of the measure.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. Germany.
2. In 1921, at Lausanne, Switzerland.
3. They have conquered the odor of corned beef and cabbage.
4. One.
5. \$27,000,000,000.

CHILE'S CAPITAL WILL DIG 'TUBE' TO EASE TRAFFIC

Santiago Lets Contract for
First Subway on Pacific
Coast of South America

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Contract for the construction of the first subway system to be built on the west coast of South America has been let to Señor Don Luis Lagarrigue, Chilean engineer.

The new "tube" will cost approximately \$2,200,000. It will be 30 blocks long and will run below the Avenida de las Delicias.

The subway is expected to aid greatly in solving the traffic problem in the highly congested business center of Santiago. The governmental departments, Congress, courts, ecclesiastical government, banks, business houses and a university, are concentrated within a space of a few city blocks.

The current most popular modes of transportation are motorbuses and street cars. There are approximately 1000 buses in operation and 300 street cars, and city planners have estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons use them each business day.

Santiago decided upon subway construction only after an exhaustive study of traffic conditions and requirements of the principal streets. More than 135,000 persons travel along the Avenida de las Delicias daily.

A double track system will be employed, with each track contained in a separate tunnel, and a modern electric signal and safety device will be installed.

Señor Lagarrigue constructed the present water supply system for Santiago, modernized the harbor at

Antofagasta and has several other notable engineering accomplishments to his credit.

Upon the success of the current project depends the decision to construct a second section crossing Santiago from north to south, connecting the two suburbs, La Palma and Matadero. The present project will run from east to west.

Rumania Wishes to Settle Optant Issue for All Time

Neither Country Wishes Matter
Should Again Appear on the
League of Nations Agenda

VIENNA.—The Hungarian discussions on the Transylvania optants' claims continued over the week-end. It was found that since the Abbazia and San Remo meetings a number of new points had arisen on the Rumanian side and Hungary's reply to these was communicated to Bucharest for new instructions, after the receipt of which negotiations will be resumed.

The differences between the parties exist not on fundamentals but on the amount payable by Rumania, and even more than this on the method of payment, as Rumania still expects that some part of the Hungarian claim may be written off against that which is due her under the reparations settlement.

Rumania's problem is to find the necessary finances without any interference with the loan guaranteed by Rumania's mineral resources. In a press interview here, Constantin Rascanu, head of the Rumanian delegation, declared that his presence in Vienna was an evidence that his Government wished to settle the problem finally, in order that a new era of a neighborly friendliness with Hungary should begin. Both states desire that the question should not appear on the League of Nations agenda again, but the negotiation of the details are likely to last about 10 days.

BASIC SCIENCES LAW ADOPTED IN ARKANSAS

Christian Scientists, Optometrists and Certain Others Are Exempted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Christian Science practitioners and certain others are exempt from the provisions of the new so-called basic sciences law enacted by the 1929 Legislature of Arkansas and recently signed by Gov. Harry Parnell.

The act requires that those who would practice the healing arts, except those exempted, must, before taking the examination in their special schools, pass an examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology and pathology, and have had the equivalent of a high school education.

An exemption clause, however, reads, in part, as follows: "Section 18. Exceptions: This act shall not be construed as applying to dentists, nurses, midwives, optometrists, chiropractors, barbers, cosmeticians or Christian Scientists, practicing within the limits of their respective callings; . . ."

A special board is to be named by the Governor to conduct the examinations. All persons legally entitled to practice when the new act took effect are not affected by its passage.

Dr. Morgan Smith, Representative for Pulaski County, who introduced and sponsored the bill, was formerly dean of the University of Arkansas Medical School.

The passage of the bill was opposed by chiropractors and those known as "eclectics."

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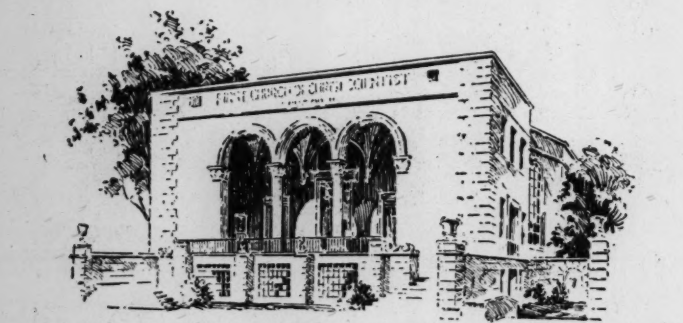
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Patterned from the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the new building of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Atlantic City, New Jersey, is striking for its simplicity that is at the same time beauty. To carry out the "different" spirit of this unusual architecture—even the last detail demanded particular attention. Appropriate designs were found in Russwin Hardware, which has been used in the entire building.

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Dame Fashion SHOWS A BIT OF GOOD SENSE

THIS season, of all seasons, fashionably dressed women may go shod in style and in ease at one and the same time. For Fashion has made astonishing overtures to good sense. With a graceful bow in the direction of the gods of comfort, Fashion has decided this spring that for daytime wear in town, a decidedly lower heel is quite the only thing.

Many women are welcoming the new style with sighs of relief. However here at Coward these sighs aren't heard so much when the new type of heel is requested. For to the women who come to Coward for all their shoes, comfort and style at one and the same time are no novelty, no mere caprice of Fashion. They know that it has long been the special prowess of Coward designers to combine the two even at those moments when Dame Fashion is most astonishingly ignorant of the laws of comfort.

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PENSION SYSTEM HELPS MOTHERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Counties Match State Fund—Value in Keeping Children in School Cited

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—The trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County are now giving regular cash allowances to 1200 families, \$47,500 having been paid out in February, according to a report made by Miss Evelyn T. Cavin, executive secretary of the fund. In these families 3097 children are of school age, 174 attending high school. Miss Cavin pointed to the value of the mothers' pension law of Pennsylvania in keeping children in school and showed by her files that many have made extraordinary records in their studies, although handicapped by the lack of support from the usual sources.

Of the children whose mothers are receiving assistance from the State and county under the pension law, 86 per cent were promoted in February and almost 50 per cent had scholarship records ranging from good to excellent.

Some Remain From Choice
Of the group from 14 to 16 years of age 349 remain in school from choice although they are eligible to receive working papers, and 117 are required to remain because they have not yet completed the sixth grade.

Mother's assistance in Pennsylvania dates back to 1913 when a small appropriation was made. The last appropriation, made in 1927, was for \$2,750,000, each county matching the appropriation it receives from the State. At the end of 1928 more than 6000 mothers and approximately 20,000 children were supported in their own homes through the aid of the State and the respective counties.

The Legislature is now being asked to increase the fund during the next biennium to \$3,500,000.

Some weeks ago Judge James E. Gorman, recently appointed head of the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia, made a plea for greater assistance to mothers, who, through various causes, had been deprived of their material support, suggesting that the Legislature be asked to provide means whereby the counties could be authorized to make payments direct to mothers in the same proportion that the State would spend in maintaining their children in state institutions.

Wrong Impression Corrected
From the interview with Judge Gorman an erroneous impression was gained; that efforts to establish mothers' pensions in this State had been made for some time but that each time the question had been passed by.

It was Judge Gorman's thought that the financial aid extended to mothers whose children came into the juvenile court should in no manner conflict with the work of the mother's assistance fund, but that the court should be permitted to pay mothers the money that the State would have to expend in caring for their children in state institutions.

Through the mistake in reporting the interview it was made to appear that there is no mothers' pension law in this State, whereas such a law has been effectively operating since 1913.

BERKELEY MAY BEGIN BIG HOUSE, IN MAY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERKELEY, Calif.—Construction work on the new \$1,750,000 International House which is to be built at the University of California by John D. Rockefeller Jr., will probably start in May, according to an announcement by Allen C. Blaisdell, director of the International House.

The building will furnish living accommodations for approximately 450 foreign and American students and will carry on the program of fostering world peace through international understanding, already sponsored by Mr. Rockefeller through a similar international house in New York.

35 CITIES PROPOSE BUILDING AIRPORT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—A list of 35 cities in which airports are proposed was made public by the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce.

It includes Elmira and Canton, N. Y.; Camden and Ventnor City, N. J.

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Each Ship a Box of Books Is Plan of Association

More Than 258,000 Volumes Circulated Among Sailors in Year by Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 258,000 books were placed in the hands of sailors last year through the American Merchant Marine Library Association, the association reports. It also announces the opening of a campaign, which will last all this week, for books for its library. These books are placed aboard vessels that ply every sea. A total of 31,000 volumes were given to the association last year by persons interested in providing wholesome literature for seamen.

A circulating library service has been built up for the officers and men of the merchant marine within recent years through the association. Each ship desiring literature receives a box containing 50 fiction books and 20 technical or non-fiction books. Instructions are given the custodian as to the routing of the box to other vessels when the crew of his own ship shall have finished the books. In this way the books are kept in constant circulation. In addition, the seamen are privileged to visit the headquarters of the association and make their own selections.

"Good literature only" is the motto of the association and the books are carefully censored before being sent to sea. Experience has proved that fiction is the more popular, although many seamen seek the more technical or educational works.

A truck is sent to the piers, at which ships receiving books dock; the new box is left and an old one picked up to be carried on to another vessel. Generally speaking, the work is conducted among cargo-carriers, where the men have longer voyages at sea and more time for reading.

Among the institutions where books may be left for the association are branches of the public libraries in Manhattan, Brooklyn or Queens, the Pratt Institute, the Brooklyn high schools, the Standard Oil Building, the Grand Central and Pennsylvania terminals and at the main offices of the Merchant Marine Library Association at 67 Wall Street.

PAN-AMERICAN PARLEY PROPOSED BY SANDINO

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.).—The rebel leader, Augustin Sandino, it is learned here, has addressed to President Hipolito Yrigoyen of Argentina a proposal for a Latin-American conference to settle Nicaraguan affairs.

The proposal was sent by mail and left Sandino's camp during the latter part of March, it was learned. It was



Upper Left—Modern Collection of Maple Sap by Pipe-Line. Upper Right—Older and More Romantic Method of Carrying Sap to Kettle. Lower Left—Pouring Molten Sugar into Molds. Lower Right—Testing Maple Sirup.

Legacy in Maple Sweets Left by Indians Mounts to Millions

BUFFALO WILL AVOID USE OF PAPER BALLOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT the least of the legacies left us by the aboriginal inhabitants of North America is the conversion of the sap of the sugar maple into a sweet and wholesome food. Early history tells how the hospitable red man brought out his pots and kettles to treat the springtime settlers with candy and sirup, and how the settler was not slow in utilizing his new knowledge for the enrichment of his simple diet.

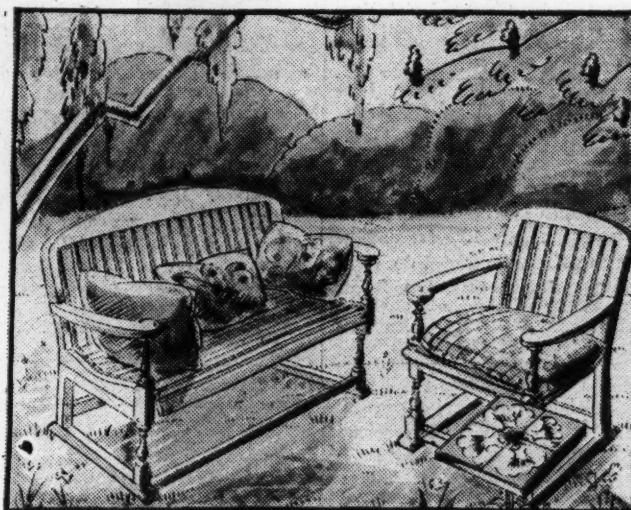
"We have no right to take for granted that last fall's registration was abnormal and that a repetition of it need not be expected," Wade J. Zittle, commissioner, said.

Maple proved not a bad substitute for cane. Sons of pioneers have left on record how that, after the year's supply of maple sugar had been made, the fruits in their season would be preserved in pioneer style. The strawberries, ripening first, would be boiled in sugar and the conserve then poured into a keg and covered with a layer of powdered maple sugar. Following the strawberries came raspberries, blackber-

ries, blueberries and plums and cranberries, all of which would be treated in like manner, so that by winter time these kegs would be full of alternate layers of conserve and sugar, providing a delectable diversion from more prosaic foods. The thrifty housewife would also stock her high shelves with "loaves" of maple sugar.

As settlement advanced and population increased sugar-making came to have a social significance. "Sugaring-off" time was made the occasion for parties and much jollity in the sugar bush. And after that followed innumerable breakfasts of buckwheat pancakes smothered in sirup—a custom that has never lost its savor. Today, however, maple sirup and sugar are looked upon more as luxuries than as necessities. Their

Belmaison Reproductions



Charming Outdoor Furniture

Belmaison has many sorts of garden furniture, all of them charming, and each suited to some different outdoor use. For dependable serviceability, to leave out under the sky in all weathers, nothing is better than the stoutly built English chairs, tables and benches made of old seasoned oak and the enduring teakwood of old battleships.

They are designed simply and comfortably with admirable unobtrusive lines that settle quietly into the garden background; and are put together with wooden pins so that there is nothing about them to rust. They are soft, natural wood brown or silvery gray in color, beautifully dignified and right to have out on a lawn or under trees.

Gay Little Iron Chairs and Tables Painted Lettuce Green

These are delightfully fresh, crisp and cool in color and in their graceful lines, excellent for tea on a flagged court or terrace or for a city roof-garden or loggia. Benches of similar color and design are of wood and wrought iron and adapted to like uses. Then there are all the graceful and comfortable Italian wicker pieces with their wide, arms and arching backs

for the verandah . . . armchairs, settees and chaises-longues. Armchairs of Belmaison's own design in willow are very modern and very smart in their simplicity and ease. And there are many small tables with tops of Spanish or Italian tiles. Some in amusing designs, others in a vivid solid turquoise blue that is very lovely against summer green.

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PRIVATE SCHOOL SALARIES SHOW WIDE VARIANCES

From Minimums of \$730 Maximums Up to \$8000 Found in Survey

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.—The best-paid professors in private secondary schools in the United States average \$3860 a year, and the lowest average \$1390, according to Dr. Mather A. Abbott, headmaster of Lawrenceville School here, who quotes from a survey of 70 private educational institutions recently completed.

"The range of faculty salaries revealed is wide," declared Dr. Abbott. "A Texas academy reported a minimum salary as low as \$750. Schools in North Carolina and Alabama reported minimums of \$900. A contrast among the 'lows' was that of a minimum salary as high as \$1800 in a certain Massachusetts academy."

The highest maximum salary reported, Dr. Abbott stated, was \$10,000. This came from a New York City private school for girls. About a half dozen schools, all in the eastern states, showed maximum salaries of \$6000 to \$8000.

"The survey showed many schools and academies," Dr. Abbott stated, "with maximum salaries of \$3000 or less. Vermont had three schools in this category, and the peak salary of one North Carolina academy was as low as \$1800."

"Such figures," Dr. Abbott pointed out, "invite comparison with those of our colleges. The minimum salary at Princeton, as recently announced, is \$1800; the top, \$9000. Yale's lowest-paid teachers receive \$1500, its highest \$8000. Chicago gives highs of \$10,000 and Columbia of \$12,000. Even Williams, whose enrollment is no larger than that of many preparatory schools, gives up to \$6000 and starts at \$3000."

"Of course perquisites of food and shelter accompany many of the secondary school salaries, as is often the case with college salaries. Some approximation of the value of such 'extras' may be formed from the latest available report of a meeting of the business officers of preparatory schools. The average cash salaries for teachers in a number of schools is given as \$2863; the average salary, including perquisites, at \$3208. Average value of the perquisites can therefore be calculated as \$345."

HONDURAS SEEKS ADVICE
SAN SALVADOR, Salvador (By U. P.).—The Government of Honduras has requested the Government of Salvador to send a military mission to advise it in the organizing of a national guard.

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MANY RACES ARE COMPRISED IN SOVIET UNION

Nation Consists of Russians, Ukrainians, Eskimos, Udes, Poles and Armenians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—It is perhaps not generally realized that the Soviet Union is not merely Russia renamed, but really represents a medley of nationalities, widely varying in race, language and cultural development. Ethnologists count almost 200 distinct races on the territory of the Soviet Union, and a meeting of their representatives, each speaking his own language, would create a confusion of tongues reminiscent of the Tower of Babel.

A little over half of the population of the Soviet Union is made up of Russians. Ukrainians constitute roughly another quarter, and the remaining 25 per cent is distributed among a vast variety of peoples, ranging from races with a well-known historical past and a more or less developed national literature, such as the Poles, Jews and Armenians, to primitive peoples like Eskimo tribes of the North and the Udes of the Far East, a tiny people of Malayan appearance, living by hunting and fishing, somewhat after the manner of the original American Indians.

All these nationalities, even the smallest and most backward, are provided with some sort of representation under the Soviet federal system. The most definite recognition of the idea of autonomy for the individual races is perhaps embodied in the Council of Nationalities, which holds its sessions simultaneously with those of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee and enjoys equal constitutional rights with those of the latter body. Bashkirs and Tatars, Chuvashes and Moldavians and other national minorities sit in this council on a basis of equal representation with the far more numerous Russians and Ukrainians. The main concern of the Council of Nationalities is with legislation affecting the special customs of the various non-Russian peoples.

A. Dosov, head of the Department of Nationalities attached to the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee, explained to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent some of the main features of the system of cultural autonomy practiced by the Soviet Government.

"It is an unvarying rule with us that the presidents of national autonomous republics shall be of the same nationality as the major group of the population," declared Mr. Dosov. "Schools and courts must also be carried on in the national language of the territory. A citizen of an autonomous republic may demand to be tried in his own language anywhere in the country. Contrary to the old practice of placing Russians in all higher administrative posts, we aim to recruit the officialdom of each autonomous republic and region, so far as may be possible, from the native population."

"Every minor nationality has the right to send a certain number of selected candidates into the All-Union universities, and we also have a special university, with 700 students, in Moscow, which is reserved for our Eastern peoples and is really a training school for future native administrators."

JUGOSLAVIA AIDS PROTESTANT CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—The new Yugoslav Government has just decided to grant a subsidy of 205,000 dinars for the support of the Evangelical or Protestant churches in the kingdom. About half of the sum goes for the repair and upkeep of church buildings and for the support of theo-

logical students and the rest for the maintenance of the Holy Synod and central governing body.

Most of the Protestant churches are in the new provinces which were annexed from Austria-Hungary and are of old, long-established European denominations. The newer Protestant communities, however, created by American missionaries are not looked upon with favor.

Norway Rejects Resolution for Total Disarming

Minister Points Out Defense Budget of Country Lower Than Its Neighbors'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OSLO, Norway—A debate on the report of the committee on military matters was recently started in the Storting. The chairman of the committee, opening the discussion, drew attention to the fact that the expenditure on the army and the navy had been reduced in a greater degree than the rest of public expenditure. Thus the budget of the governmental department for defense is now only 1.6 times greater than that before the war, while the agricultural budget is six times greater than before the war, and that of the department for public works is four times greater. For the sake of the defense itself he thought it necessary to remind the Storting of this fact.

The Labor party proposed total disarmament, and alternatively that the carrying through of the new organization of the army, which is already prepared, be postponed, and that the Government be invited to prepare another plan for reducing the military budget to the annual amount of 25,000,000 crowns.

In the debate the Minister of Defense emphasized the fact that the international situation had undergone no essential change in the few last years. For any country alone to accept total disarmament would, according to his opinion, be unwarrantable.

During the debate attention was also drawn to the fact that the expenses for defense in Norway amount to 10.7 per cent of the total state budget, while in other countries the percentage was considerably higher. Both in Sweden and in Denmark the percentage lies between 18 and 21 per cent of their respective budgets. The proposition for total disarmament put forward by the Labor Party was rejected by 82 to 61. The proposition for postponement of the new army organization was also rejected by 81 to 62.

ALIEN IMMIGRANTS SHUNNING BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The flow of alien immigration into Britain shows some slight diminution with the stiffening of the Government's attitude toward foreigners. It is announced here.

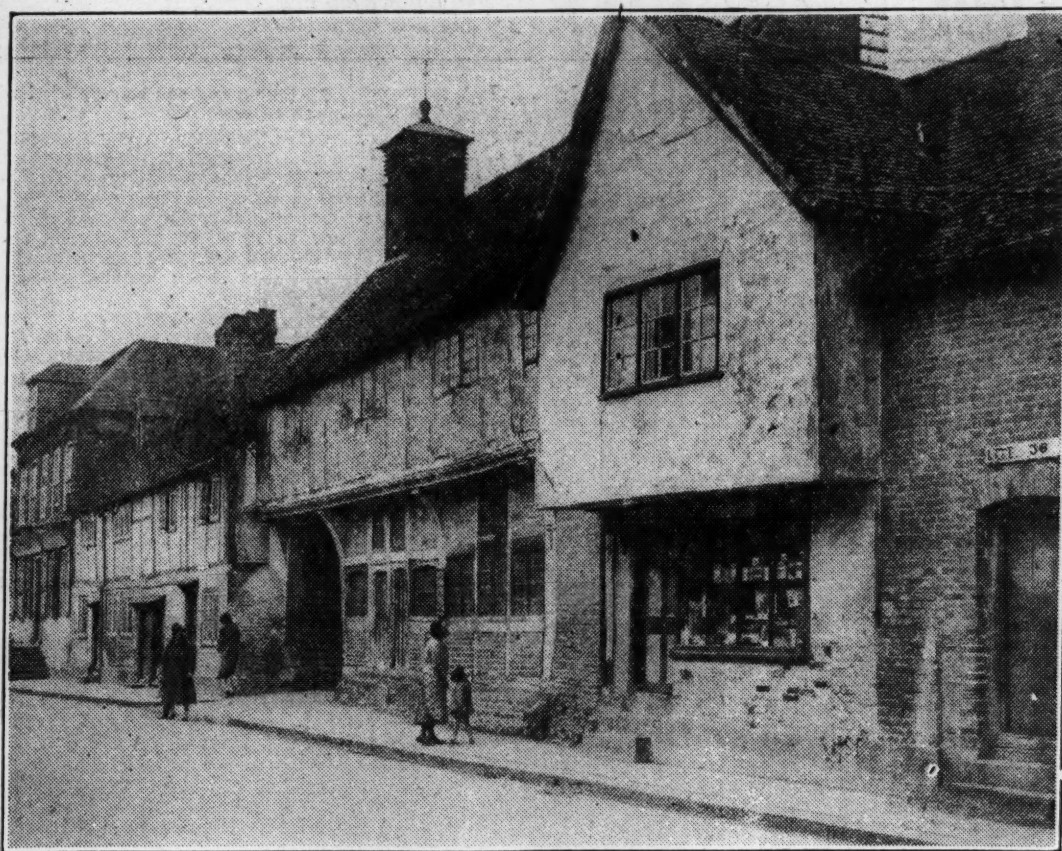
Alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of last year numbered 74,644, according to a White Paper now issued. In the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1928, there were landed 439,419, embarked 432,823 and refused permission to land 193. The corresponding figures for 1927 were: landed 412,686, embarked 409,925, refused permission to land 2092.

MONS HAS MUSEUM FOR COAL INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—A museum giving all details of the coal industry is to be opened at Mons from funds provided by the province of Hainaut. The museum is to have technical, historical, documentary and folk-lore sections and will illustrate the importance of the coal industry to Belgium.

There are only two other such museums, one at Lille and the other at Harlem.

Old English Village Saved From Auctioneer's Hammer



© Daily Chronicle, London

America Cited as Pattern for New Pan-Europa

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi Seeks Mr. Hoover's Aid in Federalizing Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—"For 400 years Europe has co-operated in the development of America and today it is possible for America to co-operate in the development of Europe," declares Count Coudenhove-Kalergi of Vienna, president of the Pan-Europa Union, in an open letter to President Hoover asking for active sympathy in hastening the union of Europe.

"So long as Europe remains divided into 26 states which hate, fear and distrust one another, the progress, prosperity and peace of the world are in constant danger," continues the count. "This unnatural state of affairs must sooner or later lead to a war and to social and economic disasters unless Europe promptly follows the glorious example given by your Nation to the world 150 years ago, and joins to form a federation of states."

"The children and descendants of European nations—nations which hate and fight with each other at home—live in America in concord as the citizens of a single nation. What is more natural than that this great nation, which in itself has experienced and realized the harmonization of the peoples of Europe, should co-operate in the reconciliation of the world?"

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its parents, brethren and cousins on the other side of the ocean? . . .

"The collapse of Europe would involve the whole world in new disasters. A united Pan-Europa, however, in common with the related states of Pan-America and the British Empire and the other great civilized nations of the earth could secure the peace and progress of humanity for generations."

PARK IN CAIRNGORMS PROPOSED BY SCOTS

Forestry Commission Prepared to Join in Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Announcement was made of a proposal to acquire and develop an area in the Cairngorm Mountains as a national park for Scotland, and it is learned that the Forestry Commission is prepared to transfer part of its land in the Cairngorms to any recognized authority which will devote the ground to the benefit of the public.

The Forestry Commission owns about 12,000 acres of land at Glen More, only 4000 acres of which are suitable for planting, and it is stated that the remaining 8000 acres would make an excellent nucleus for a national park.

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9' 0" x 9' 0"	12 0 0	13' 6" x 9' 0"	18 0 0	16' 6" x 11' 3"	27 10 0
10' 6" x 9' 0"	10 10 0	13' 6" x 11' 3"	22 10 0	18' 0" x 11' 3"	30 0 0
10' 6" x 9' 0"	14 0 0	15' 0" x 9' 0"	20 0 0	18' 0" x 13' 6"	36 0 0

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Hamptons Pay Carriage to any Railway Station in Great Britain

his property. West Wycombe cannot be described as one of England's really beautiful villages, for it is situated on the main London-Oxford road and the motor traffic which passes ceaselessly through it robs it of that quiet charm which renders villages with some of the west country villages which lie off the main road.

But West Wycombe is interesting. It is a center for the manufacture of Windsor chairs which have been made there for longer than the oldest inhabitant can remember. It is probably unique in possessing both a winter and summer church. The parish church on the hill 600 feet up has no heating apparatus, so is closed in the winter and services are held in a smaller modern building.

The older church has some fine carving by Grinling Gibbons. In the main street is a late fifteenth century church loft which is said to have been part of a monastery and is now a parish hall.

The council of the Royal Society of Arts has come to the rescue to save West Wycombe from the auctioneer's hammer and is issuing an appeal for £20,000 to cover the cost of purchase and necessary renovations to buildings.

PERSIA'S POPULATION GAINS 3,000,000 SINCE 1910

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Persia's population, now about 9,500,000, has increased by nearly 3,000,000 since 1910, according to a Teheran statistician, who estimates that in 1850 the population was 4,400,000. The increase is on a considerably higher ratio than in many European countries, including Great Britain and Ireland.

Despite this increase, Persian authorities think the country is underpopulated. The Government sometime ago took steps to force civil servants into marriage by passing a law authorizing the reduction by 10 per cent of the salaries of unmarried government employees.

West Wycombe to Be Saved From Public Auction

Old English Country Village With Summer and Winter Churches Is Rescued

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A mild stir was caused when it was announced that the owner of the old village of West Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, Sir John Dashwood, had decided to sell

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MERCERS DRAPERS & FURNISHERS
OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. 1
ENGLAND



A section of the wonderful Barker Linen Salon

FINE LINEN TOWELS Offered from the Barker Linen Salon

In the Barker Linen Salon—on the second floor of the Main Building—there is a magnificent array of every kind of linen goods—blankets and sheets and down quilts, table linens, etc., whilst the Salon surroundings are so luxurious as to make shopping there a sheer pleasure. Two special linen towel offers from the Salon—for either post or personal shoppers—are appended herewith.

Size	PRICE	per dozen	Size	PRICE	per dozen
24x40 ins.	35/-		24x40 ins.	29/11	

LDOS. 2. Superior Quality Old Bleach Huckaback Towels made specially for Barkers. Delightfully soft texture and finish and with excellent drying qualities. Completed with pretty Damask borders.

LDOS. 1. Fine Quality Pure Linen Diaper Face Towels—completed with pretty Damask border. Beautifully soft finish—and excellent drying qualities.

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VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

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TENNIS FROCK in White Tenebo, washing silk. Simple sleeveless bodice; skirt hand-pleated each side. Trimmed on collar and at waist with hand-embroidered spots in contrasting colours. PRICE . . . 69/6



SPORTS JUMPER SUIT in Tenebo, washing silk; hand-pleated, coloured skirt. Attractive jumper trimmed colour to tone. PRICE 98/6



TENNIS FROCK in white Tenebo, washing silk. Bodice with stitched V neck and jabot; skirt with hand pleats on either side. PRICE . . . 59/6

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Art News and Comment

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

FOR the third time the American Art Dealers' Association is in session at the Anderson Galleries with a generous display of paintings and prints taken from their own stock and setting forth the unquestionably high standards that characterize the merchandising of art by the members of this group. The exhibition is well above the average for miscellaneous shows of this sort; the fact that there are few startling items to be found is most likely accounted for by having the exhibition at the end of the season when stock is usually low and the prizes have been carried off. One dealer member has been unable to provide a single representative canvas this year owing to the depletion of his holdings.

A group of French moderns has been introduced for the first time this year. Sandwiched in among the American masters and an old master or two we have a sparkling Matisse interior, a Rodin figure study, a bravura landscape by Dufy, a rather stolid, oversized head by Derain, a vigorously brushed-in landscape by the redoubtable de Segonzac, a Redon allegory, and a delicate, feminine fantasy by the ever-whimsical Marie Laurencin.

Matisse

That particular resolve to be individual which leads the French modern to such interesting outcome, even if it be oversteered and excessive at times, is well justified by just such a showing as this. The Matisse interior, with its streaming, stubborn lines and brilliant, quickening color contrasts is the fine flowering of this painter's many years of exaggerated attempt to strike a new note; he poured grotesquely at the head of the modernist procession for many years before reaching the finely matured style of his present period. Looking back to the famous Montross exhibition of his work in New York some eight years ago is to realize acutely how different a man Matisse is today than when he twisted and tortured pictorial facts into such willful deformations, and it is difficult now to see what led the advance to make such a to-do unless they saw his works through some prophetic sense.

But these thoughts are in no wise intended to belittle the fine accomplishments that make up the major part of the exhibition: such men as Bellows, Davies (with some 10 items from his hand on view), Böhm, La Farge, Twachtman, Hassam, Inness, Duveneck, Weir, Thayer, Luke, Hart, and Sterne, to mention but a few. Guy du Bois' "Racetrack" stands up sturdily, his individual handling of form having much of the Gallic flavor. Charles Hassam's "Reclining Nude" shows his well-known impressionistic touch applied with an extra incisiveness, and Kenneth Hayes Miller's "Grey Clouds" has a distinctly romantic air about it.

Pop Hart

Pop Hart's water color of a Trinidad market place is one of the fine

things in the exhibition, full of dusky, sultry charm; and William Zorach's landscape in the same medium shows this sculptor-painter bringing forth new eloquence with his imaginative handling of wash and color. I liked Helen Young's briskly achieved water color of Cape Cod scenery, and should imagine a bright future for such a talented painter.

Charles Demuth's delicate flower study, this time of deep red tulips; Louis Rosenberg's finely rendered etching, "Piazza di Spagna"; Edmund Blampied's lively "Wheelbarrow Race," recalling Forain's whirl of line, and George Bellows' "Jean," rich in tonal values and a delightful study of childhood are some of the fine things in the exhibition.

Van Perrine

Van Perrine, the sun-spot painter, is at the Grand Central Galleries with a fresh group of canvases devoted to unraveling the mysteries of solar light. With the exception of a few small roach studies of autumn landscape, Mr. Perrine's paintings go right to the heart of the problem by displaying as dominant core of

each composition a pure white sun-spot such as Turner sometimes used in his sunset skies to the astonishment and even chagrin of his contemporaries. But Mr. Perrine's interest is apparently a fixed one, for he never tires of trying out new variations on this single theme of spectral absorption of color into white light. He brings out remarkably interesting results as he searches about in the dazzling sun paths to find out what happens to form and color when drawn back into solar glory, and he has learned how to handle his vibrant paths of light cutting through forest glades and over dancing waters with authority.

Elsewhere in the galleries

Elsewhere in the galleries are portraits by Leon Gordon (Newhouse Galleries), decorations and landscapes by Gino Conti of Providence (Montross Galleries), landscapes by Frank V. Du Mond, water colors by Armin Hansen, and sculpture by Roy Sheldon (all at the Milch Galleries), etchings by Louis Rosenberg (Kew Gallery), and water colors by Jane Berlandina (Brummage Gallery).

Mr. Gordon has painted an interesting group of nudes, including the Hon. James J. Walker, Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Judge Ben P. Lindsey, Gloria Swanson, Dorothy Gish and Peggy Wood (as Portia). His work is variable in quality, succeeding admirably with Judge Lindsey in clear-cut characterization, but in the case of Miss Swanson allowing an apparent facility for ready likeness to result in a highly theatrical type of portraiture.

Mr. Conti appears in his first one-man show to be a painter of imagination and feeling. The canvases and drawings chosen for display argue a decorative talent best suited for larger areas. I should imagine Mr. Conti has been most at home in mural work. The Du Mond landscapes are all in this painter's well-known vein, expert, individual, high in key and redolent with fresh green tonalities, but wanting perhaps in spontaneity, in accidentals. Smoothly surfaced, undisturbed in manner and mood, they present a phase of outdoor painting that has almost passed from view today.

Mr. Sheldon's sculpture is full of promise and well executed, though uneven in conception. His portrait heads are perhaps his most successful efforts. Mr. Hansen's water colors deal with the sea and boats in highly authoritative manner, and the best he has shown. Miss Berlandina's work is very modern in her brisk pictorial attack and insistence on virtuosity, and succeeds in striking very dominant notes both in color and composition.

Basis of Christian Art

The Principles of Christian Art, by Percy Gardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

The title of this new volume is likely to be misleading. One will pick it up with the expectation of finding an analysis of medieval and Gothic art, their essentials in form and content, and aesthetic evaluation. To be sure, these elements are treated in passing but only in a broad philosophical estimate. The author is known for extensive writings on the subject of ancient Greek art, and his devotion to it is evident in every page of this book.

The author attempts to fill in the hollow of modern criticism, and to make some reconciliation between modern religious art. He is disappointed with the present trend in religious art, with its innocuousness and prettiness. Since he directs his attention to the subject matter as the outward manifestation of the intensity of inner life we can agree that there is much at fault. Conviction and ideals are wanting. Individual glory is the ambition of the artist.

The Greek Ideal

The Greek artist, the humanist, made a study of man, pressing on intensively toward greater knowledge and insight into mental and physical properties, and then, in rendering portrayals of the deities, he incorporated all the sustaining elements of character and control. The Christian artist placed the expression of the unseen above the visible; he ignored the material and emphasized the ethereal. What ideal could be substituted as expressive of the elevated moments in modern life?

The only effort to produce a genuinely modern Christian art was that of the Pre-Raphaelite school in England. It turned from tradition to nature with Holman Hunt and Millais as leaders. Dante Gabriel Rossetti was the idealist, the work of legend and mysticism enfolded him. William Morris was the advocate of good taste. Because they painted with care and good taste their influence favors painting.

The author considers that modern Christian art must resort to painting and not sculpture; the paintings will naturally be fresco, suited to the walls of churches; art must go to nature for inspiration as well as to the Scriptures and historic tradition. The Italian primitives are more suited for inspiration than the later artists; we must go back to the ancient Greeks for principles. In architecture the Gothic style is preferable. Important, indeed, is the avoidance of mechanical repetition of earlier forms. This, perhaps, is one of the chief drawbacks to interesting and vital results.

D. A.

Herbert Haseltine, Animal Sculptor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

FOR 25 years Herbert Haseltine has made his home in Paris. He is certainly one of the most distinguished members of the American colony. The Luxembourg Museum, the Metropolitan of New York and the Museum of the Hispanic Society of America own examples of his work. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. John S. Sargent was a friend of his and exchanged a sketch of him for one of his bronzes.

Herbert Haseltine, an animal sculptor, was painter first, a student

"SUFFOLK PUNCH"



Reproduced With the Sculptor's Permission
Bronze by Herbert Haseltine. Purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg.

of Aimé Morot. The animal studies of Haseltine led M. Morot to recommend that the modeling of figures be practiced so that a finer acquaintance with the lines and proportions of the animals might be grasped. From this the transition to animal sculpture was simple, especially as from the first he enjoyed the making of clay models.

Though he still enjoys painting, his success has been outstanding as an animal sculptor, and he has grown to love his work too much for him to make painting again his major interest. His father was William Stanley Haseltine, an American landscape painter. Herbert was born in Rome. He attended Harvard University, to continue later his art studies in Munich, Rome and Paris.

Royal Commissions

King Edward VII commanded Haseltine to make a bronze of the charger Kildare and he afterward made one of Spindour, a horse bought subsequently by Queen Alexandra. W. K. Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, Frank Jay Gould, Harry Payne Whitney, George Widener, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Marshall Field are among the Americans who have ordered bronzes of horses owned by them. Immediately after the war came the two groups—"Field Artillery" and "Les Revenants"—the latter purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Museum, "The Empty Saddle," the war memorial in the Cavalry Club, London.

The Field, an English journal, asked Haseltine to undertake a plastic perpetuation of the champion animals of England. This he did with remarkable results. He is now working on an equestrian statue of the first Jam Sahab of the sixteenth century, which the Maharajah of Nawangar has ordered.

The public has had on the whole little opportunity to become acquainted with his work. There was held in Paris an exhibition at the Georges Petit Gallery in 1926, and this was followed in 1921 and in 1925 by exhibitions in London and Manchester (Messrs. Agnew's Galleries) and in London (Knobler's Gallery), respectively. He is sending three "Suffolk Punch," "Percheron," and "Percheron" to the exhibition of contemporary American sculpture to be held under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society in the California Legion of Honor Palace in April. His first complete exhibition in the United States will be held in New York in the fall.

Haseltine is entering upon a third stage in his sculpture. He used to be a keen polo player, and many of his first studies were polo subjects. Action to him then was a predominant interest, and quite in line with this was his modeling during the war of horses in movement. His 1920 exhibition was chiefly made up of action groups. His second period came with the order for the champion animals of England. Not only was he simply to work on conventional horses, but he was to have for none the champions themselves, the horse, the bull, the pig, the sheep. The best that England could produce posed for him.

Monumental Subjects

With this collection finished, each animal arranged in some natural, standing pose, Haseltine has made use of his experience to advance into monumental animal sculpture. A chapter is closed—an exceedingly arduous and fruitful one—and another is opening. The order placed by the Maharajah Jam Sahab of Nawangar indicates the new trend and would seem to point to a new stage of monument making. It was right, in working up to this, that action should have interested him first and that he should have made the best of his experience in monumental and action poses. He is certainly equipped now to make of monumental groups or single equestrian statues something much more than characterless stone figures.

In his last English models he was beginning to introduce a stylization in the handling of mane and tail of horse, or wool of sheep, or tail of pig, which holds out possibilities for application to large, monumental studies. Then the regular, wavy lines

of tail or mane can be employed with singular effectiveness.

Haseltine's studio is an enormous room. Arranged on pedestals are his plaster, stone, marble or bronze animals. He will make a plaster model, have it cast, make a second one, and even a third. In this way he never loses the freshness of the original figure, but he is still enabled to correct it and finish it to his full satisfaction. He is a class sculptor, and yet he is modern in his vigorous, life-like treatment and evidences here and there of a strong individual technique.

The writer is drawn most to the Shire stallion, "Field Marshal V," owned by His Majesty the King of England. Haseltine puts more into his modeling than mere line and form, however well done. He is able

Space Considerations

First limitation upon the artist's actions is the space itself, which is usually first specified by the architect and planned for suitable painted decoration. The lighting and finish of the surroundings and the type or period style of the building are further problems which govern the mural painter.

The artist who sustains his glow of enthusiasm through the rigid limitations of practical considerations, who can modulate and modify his themes to conform to ever-changing effects and his own working emotions, and then works to a triumphant finish which satisfies himself and his patrons is either a good compromise or a great artist, or both.

The able workman, the brilliant painter and the pedant must combine in the man fired with his own conception of the subject, even when the subject matter has been handed to him by others. Then we have great themes upon a great scale.

The entire theme is sometimes dictated by the architect, owners or builders of the public building and private art patrons have favorite ideas. If this occurs, again the artist's freedom is disciplined in lesser or larger degrees. The mural decorator, who is deserving of the title, becomes a "mural decorator," who obeys laws, painful to obey, in order that he may impart a delight gracious to bestow.

Maynard Dixon, western artist, has accomplished many of the important mural decorations in California and the Southwest. He not only adheres to the laws of good murals but adds a living interest in mural decoration as an art, which is quite his own.

Mr. Dixon lives in San Francisco, where his studio is filled with early-day Indian and cow-puncher trophies. He covers much western territory each year and has never lost touch with the out-of-doors. He is a true American, Californian born of old Virginia stock. Mountaineer and plainsman, dweller in the city or the Indian village, his is a clear imprint of the aesthetic and artistic properties of American peoples, their drama and romance.

Maynard Dixon's sense of the American people, personages and events are not callow illustrations, but decorative ensembles that function as mural decorations should. He translates them into exquisitely drawn patterns and forms, rich in knowledge and symbolism of the things American. Costumes and customs, early arts and modern mechanics are all conveyed through Dixon's soundly painted designs, which are more pageants than pictures.

The largest mural painted during the past year by Mr. Dixon is in the

main reading room of the California Library, at Sacramento. The decoration has no title, but has been called by some "A Pageant of Traditions." Through unity of line and color and dignity of treatment, the Dixon decoration harmonizes with the classic exterior of the new group of state capitol buildings. The theme is evolved from "the glorification of books and knowledge." The central panel, which has no absolute separation from the side panels, shows two heroic figures. The female figure is "Beauty," idealized and rising above the earth in clouds of flame and smoke, which flow from sturdy earth motives of growth and flowering plants. The male figure, "Power," is half hidden and yet firmly above the smoke and motions of machinery motives. Mr. Dixon's delight in corn as an American Indian and American national symbol of prosperity is found in both side panels. Cactus, rocks and a carved Mayan rock structure each give new forms and sentiments, unused in decorations of American themes.

The side panels are long groups of profile figures, with three horse-men on each side and 23 and 21 figures in a balanced arrangement. They all turn toward the center, and the latter groups reach toward the three haloed volumes as a focal point over the black marble pediment of a doorway. A rhythmic wave of motion pervades both groups as they move to the center.

Spanish Period

The left group depicts the early Spanish migrations to California. The Spanish instinct for natural beauty balances the later American's instinct for mechanical efficiency. This group includes the southwestern Indians of four centuries ago, the Spanish adventurers, explorers and settlers, from great landowners and dons to peons, then the ranchers and cattlemen of later days; and a later period when the country was partially civilized. More Indians and monks of early traditions lead to the Mexican workmen of the present day, looking up to "Book Knowledge."

The right group treats of the Nordic migrations to America and California. The river men and mountaineers who contrived to lead the American growth toward the west, the colonists, explorers and pioneers, are all there, even a profile of a Puritan forefather is far in the front corner. This group ends at the center with the mechanic from European soil, who is still part of the great migration who look toward "Beauty and Power and Knowledge." Negro and Indian groups are symmetrical with the Indian groups of the other side.

THE CIRCUS IN PAINT

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Maynard Dixon's Murals

San Francisco

PERSONS who think of a mural decoration as an enlarged painting upon a wall or a grand illustration miss the essential difference between mural paintings and easel paintings. All the impedimenta of the trivial may never intrude in the decoration of great wall spaces, destined for ages to come.

The steps that lead to a mural decoration down through the ages since the cave man first attempted big events upon his "municipal museum walls," through the ancient, medieval and modern history of art, are almost the same problems.

Mural decoration involves harsh discipline and many kinds of effort to produce a unified whole. The physical fact of the large scale painting implies prowess on the part of the artist, but large scale thinking is even more of a feat for many painters. Ideas that seem stupendous on a small scale are often futile when enlarged.

First limitation upon the artist's actions is the space itself, which is usually first specified by the architect and planned for suitable painted decoration. The lighting and finish of the surroundings and the type or period style of the building are further problems which govern the mural painter.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Passing of the Preface

IT SEEMS to some of us only a short time ago that Stevenson was comparing the preface to the hat, accounting it one of those indispensable appurtenances without which no book, as no gentleman, should presume to be seen abroad. And now—how many volumes there are appearing after the modern col- legiate fashion! Some of them—in fact, a shocking percentage—are uncovered, as completely as the students whom we meet daily in the streets; and they offer no apologies at the door, no longer make even a pretense of having had, to begin with, a hat in the hand or a cap in the pocket. Others present shamefaced excuses under the guise of "An Introductory Word," "Publisher's Note," "Commentary," or, more quaintly still, "To the Dismayed Purchaser"; which, in other days, would hardly have won recognition in the serv- ants' hall, much less in the draw- ing-room above.

Certainly there seems no doubt that the day of the preface is passed, though it would be presumptuous perhaps to assert that the future will know it not at all. Briefly to sum- marize the situation: the preface has lost caste of late years and is being shelved by the present generation along with other once-highly-respect- able traditions; it is no longer ac- counted an indispensable part of a book; in fact, it is seldom used ex- cept in writings of a scholarly nature, anthologies, translations and the like, where it tends to grow shorter and shorter. This age has little respect and, if possible, less time for it.

Probably there are few readers who will notice its absence, fewer still who will genuinely mourn its passing. Even I find myself coldly indifferent. Yet it has never been my habit to scorn deliberately an author's apology for himself or his volume. According to my mood, I read or pass it by. But I could count on my fingers those prefaces which have impressed themselves on my memory. I realize, however, that the one which I shall ever deem most valuable might not seem so to others. Through no virtue of its own, rather by sheer caprice, it took on a personal flavor which rendered it un- forgettable. It was after this fashion: I had read an historical novel, one even then out of print, but referred to by its author in the course of an interview. I was pleased to learn of her maiden efforts, to compare them with her later successes. The book seemed to me a neglected master- piece. I wrote to say so and to thank her for the preface wherein she had presented the hero as a friend of her childhood, whom she had once lifted above the crowd to view a military parade. "Oh," she wrote in

reply, "that preface was fictional as most prefaces are." The revelation was, I confess, a shock; it shattered the fond delusions of one who had never dreamed that a trusting public should be so imposed upon by the novel-writing guild. I was shy of prefaces for a time. Though I have long since recovered my equanimity, still I am reminded occasionally of that disillusionment. Whenever I am tempted to place too much confidence in beguiling forewords, introductions or prologues, I moralize as Franklin on his whistle.

Hence the reason why I cannot bring myself to accept at face value the prefaces of William Caxton. I do wish to believe them; in lieu of other authentic biographical material, I would trust willingly his seemingly artless revelations. It pleases me to picture him as the "simple person" of his prologue to "Malory's King Arthur." I like to imagine him grate- ful to his parents for having sent him to school, yet modest withal for hav- ing "learned my English in Kent, in the Weald, where I doubt not is spoken as broad and rude English as in any place of England," as naively stated in his prologue to "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye." I would have him find de- light in strange and marvelous his- tories, so that the call to translation proves imperative to modesty itself while involving such difficulties as require an encouraging word and smile from his "redoubted Lady." It is a pretty picture which he weaves, this fifteenth-century man of letters, who served three successive sov- ereigns while red rose struggled against white. Was he indeed so guileless that he could turn from York to Tudor with impunity, ap- pease with a book or a dedication? I infer as much from the prologues; I fain would believe so; but, remem- bering that former experience, I dare not. However, I take none the less delight in his quaint apologies and revelations.

Quite as much to my liking is the Preface to the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, 1623, art- fully addressed "To the Great Var- iety of Readers." "From the most able, to him that can but spell," begin these frankly ambitious pub- lishers. "There you are number'd. We had rather you were weigh'd. Especially, when the fate of all books depends upon your capricious- ties; and not of your heads alone, but of your purses. Well! it is now publick, & you will stand for your privileges we know: to read and censure. Do so, but buy first. That doth best commend a Book, the most Stationer saies. . . . But, every one, you do, Buy." And so they continue, begging, coaxing, cajoling the reader, the gentle, the common, and all the well-known company in this happy fashion, concluding with a pretty eulogy to Shakespeare. "The Stationer saies. . . . But, every one, you do, Buy." And so they continue, begging, coaxing, cajoling the reader, the gentle, the common, and all the well-known company in this happy fashion, concluding with a pretty eulogy to Shakespeare.

For wholly different style, apart from its kind and therefore impres- sive, is the preface-sequel to "La- vengro." It was evidently intended to be just an ordinary preface with the proper Borrowian touches; but like the intended autobiography it grew beyond the author's control, ran away with itself. As it now stands, it is a cumulation. There is the Preface to the First Edition, also the Preface to the Second Edition, easily found in the proper volume; there is the preliminary advertise- ment to "The Romney Rye," nei- ther more nor less than a defense of "Lavengro"; lastly, there is the astounding appendix to the sequel which is still manly and ardently concerned with speaking "A Word for Lavengro." All in all, it is as charac- teristically Borrowian as the narra- tive itself—and scarcely less inter- esting. I hold no collection of pre- faces to be complete without it, yet I do not feel that it lends itself to separate publication as happily as many of its kind. In spite of its ap- parent strength and vigor, I should not expect it to travel far without the cheering society of its ac- customed companions. Though it is lengthy, amazingly so, and further dignified with chapters and chapter headings, it is not, like the Shavian preface to "Back to Methuselah," a detached and independent volume in itself. Its dependence, if I may so hold an assertion, rests more on the order of the introductions to Scott's novels, which its author so heartily derides. It is no more to be enjoyed away from its proper setting than is the charming "Before the Curfew" by Thackeray.

My outstanding preface, however, the one which I consider the most amusing as well as the most mo- mentous in literature, is Cervantes' prologue to his famous satirical ro- mance. This is like passing from smiles to resounding laughter. How it echoes through the years! It is the very height of the ridicu- lous, of the same measure as the never-to-be-forgotten Don, his squires, his horse, his endless adventures. I cannot doubt that some of the keenest thrusts in that masterpiece are contained within its pages. It is a thrust itself, not at deluding wind- mills or harmless pilgrims and shep- herds, but at the absurd prefaces then abounding in the works of civ- ilized writers. "Similitudo curantur," whispered the incorrigible conspir- ator, shaking with mirth, as he set about his self-imposed task. Here, then, was the turning point in the career of the preface, the beginning of the end. As the works of civi- lized have succumbed to Cervantes' infectious laughter, so have the pre- faces also. No doubt the prince of plotters and prefaceists would be surprised at the measure of his suc- cess as evinced in our modern vol- umes—if he is not, as I prefer to fancy, actually joining in the ap- plause of the "antic." F. H.

Larks and Golfers

Golfers have been heard protesting against the larks singing over the course. The songs, they say, put them off their strokes. Bad strokes we suppose must be accounted for; some blame the club, others the light or the ground; occasionally a player blames himself. Here is a new excuse from men who could play a good game if only the birds would stop singing. What they have done about it is not reported. Perhaps they will try to claim against the birds the upper air as part of the golf course. Maybe the best thing would be to give up golf if they cannot play

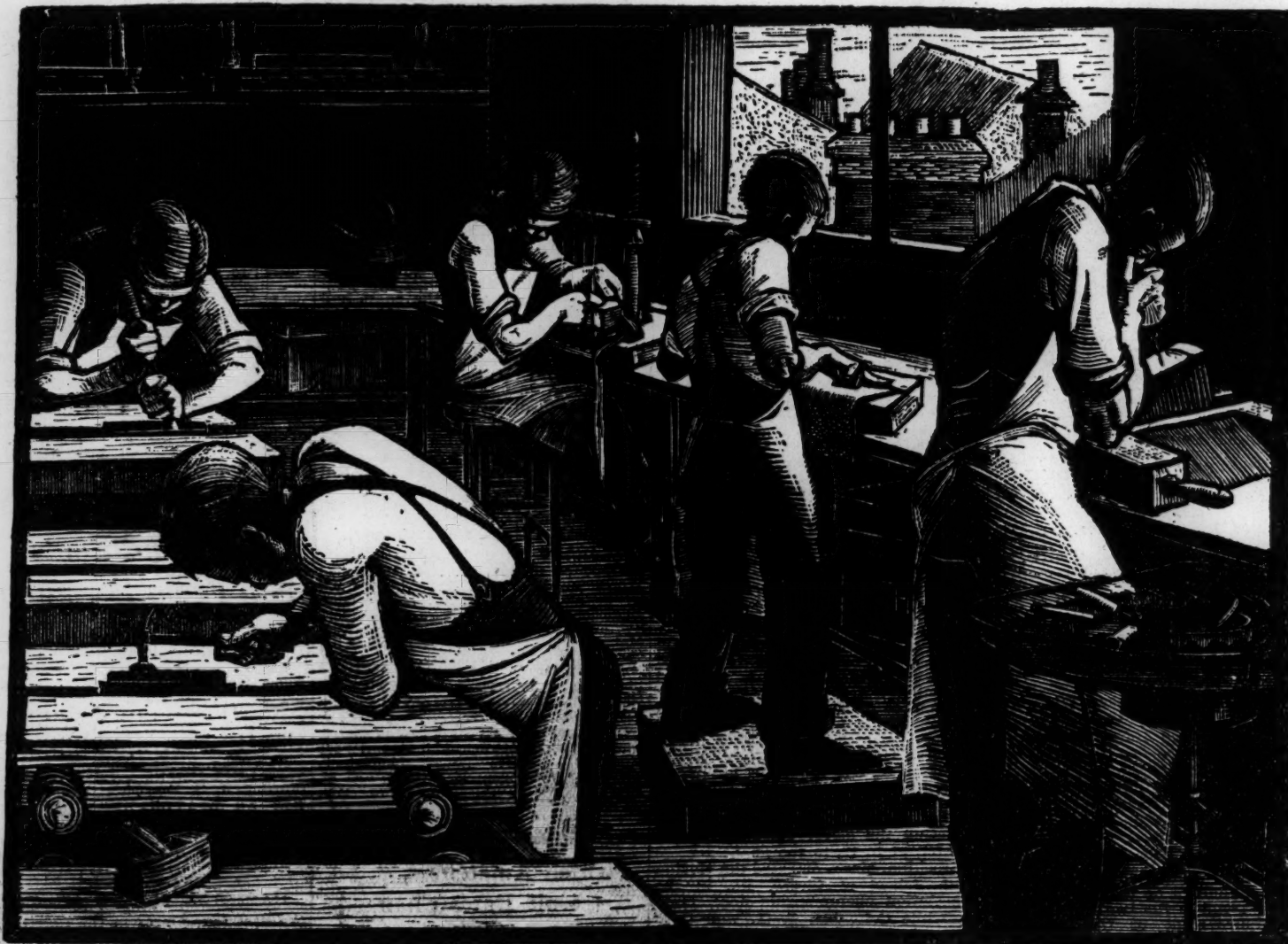
a good stroke when birds are singing. On a recent visit to the ancient Abbey of Cockersand, a party passed through a land of cowslips, marsh marigolds, primroses, celandines and Mayflowers, and overhead the larks never ceased sing. So doubtless they sang hundreds of years ago when that Abbey by the sea was built. The Abbey has gone, its stones having been used for various other farm buildings. Little remains except the foundations and the old chapter house. But the larks still sing and the flowers still bloom.

The most thrilling of all our bird

songs is that of the lark. They start so early in the year and in the day. They are alike harbingers of spring and of the dawn. One midnight in early May, some tramps to watch the sunrise and hear the first birds found the lark forestalling all other singers. Whilst it was still dark, at two forty-five in the morning he be- gan. It was twenty minutes later before the first thrush was heard.

By February, even in the north of England, the larks can be heard. Their songs an epitome of joy and the hope. How melodiously he climbs to his singing station! The sight never becomes commonplace. Ac-

cording to some naturalists, he is not singing to his mate. His song they say is the assertion of a right. As in the case of other birds, a robin for instance in a garden, the lark stakes out a claim over a little bit of the countryside. Unable to put up barriers or frontiers, he takes his station in the high air and an- nounces his claim to all whom it may concern. He is saying a rather threat- ening thing in a most delightful way. His warning to trespassers is set to music. That may be part of what he is saying, without being all of it. The mate in the grass may find something in the song. Others cer- tainly do.



Bookbinders. From a Wood Engraving by Miss Hilda M. Quick.

Japanese Cherry Trees in Washington

By day they stand,
When comes their blossom time,
Alight with loveliness
And lonely still
For hearts that run to meet
The cherry-blossoms
In far Japan.
Night brings them happiness,
For then the moon,
Which lately kissed
The brow of Fujiyama,
Brings joyous little wreaths
Of dark-eyed maid
To hang white poems
Thick along their boughs.

MARY CHASE CORNELIUS.

Charles James Fox's Letters

In 1791, began a long correspond- ence between Charles and his nephew, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, "dear young one." The boy was then eighteen years of age, and had in- herited the Holland title in infancy from his father, Stephen, Charles's brother. Fox was devoted to the young kinsman, watched his educa- tion with the most affectionate in- terest, and delighted to renew his own youth by discussing . . . with him on terms of easy intellectual equality.

Throughout the correspondence, which was constant over a period of fourteen years . . . the older man repeatedly emphasizes his distaste for the political scene, while making a current summary of political events and persons. His only public satisfac- tion is that he has always opposed the French war; his only hope, con- tinually frustrated, for peace. Litera- ture he discusses with inexhaustible zest. Pope he thought a miserable moralist and a superficial and faulty reasoner, but highly endowed in po- etry and wit. Dryden he admired greatly (he thought of editing him), but found that he "wanted a certain degree of easy playfulness that be- longs to Ariosto." Chaucer he was never tired of praising, and he con- sidered that Burns had written "the best pastoral in any modern lan- guage." But the classics were his real devotion. He returns in his letters to the Greek and Roman poets with ever- advancing eagerness. What the au- thorities may say of his scholarship I do not know; but no one can dis- pute his passionate enthusiasm. It is interesting to note that he thought "the best of all the Greek tragedies." But his last word is always for Homer. "You see, I have never done with (him); and, indeed, if there was nothing else, except Virgil and Ariosto, one should never want read- ing."

Also in these letters there is fre- quent and delightful evidence of the tenderness that was so deep a part of Fox's nature. . . . Mrs. A. gives her love to you, and longs to see you here; indeed, at present, that is all that is wanting to our perfect happi- ness. "There is your picture on the other side of the room ready to say 'I love you, my Uncle, and I do assure you that Mrs. A. looks at it with almost if not quite as much pleasure as I do.' "—Charles James Fox, by JOHN PARADISE, blinn it?—From "Precious Naam," by MARY WESS.

WHILE the artists of the eight- eenth century centered their interest on a world of pleasure, those of the twentieth century find plenty of attractive subjects in the workaday scenes of their own time. None perhaps more so than the woodcutter and the wood- engraver. The scale of vivid con- trasts which this medium places at the disposal of the artist seems to be exceedingly well suited to such sub- jects as the one reproduced.

This bookbinder's shop presents an animated scene, thanks to the deft handling of its possibilities. The fig- ures stand out boldly yet quite nat- urally, distance and space in the room are well indicated, there is depth and perspective. The positions of the five workers are individual, no mo- notony but a well-sustained sym- metry in the design and spacing.

The tables and tools claim their share of the artist's attention. The white on the black is very effective. The darkness of the background, the wall with the window through which a peep is afforded of roofs and chim- neys—they too have their mission in the picture.

The print well repays a careful study, which will reveal a number of well-observed details.

Winning Free

There were plenty of dragon-flies about, both big and little. There were the big blue ones that are so strong they will fly over the top of the tall- est tree if you frighten them, and there were the tiny thin ones that seem almost too small to be called dragon-flies at all. There were rich blue kingfisher-like and those two called damselflies, coloured and polished in the manner of lustrous ware. There were a good few with clear wings of no colour or of faint green, and a turtree with a powdery look like you see on the leaves of "rickluses." Some were lanky, like a fidgety cat, some were rusty or colored like the copper turnip-kettle. Jewels, they made you think of, precious gems such as are listed in the Bible . . . in some mossy bit of clear ground like the trees, they'd sit about like so many cats round the hearth, very contented in themselves, so you could almost think they were washing their faces and purring.

On a tall rush close by the bank I found one just beginning to come out of its body, and I leaned near, pretty well holding my breath, to see the miracle. Already the skin over its bright, flaming eyes was as thin as glass, so that you could see them shining like coloured lamps. In a little, the old skin split and it was out. Then began the wro- tling and the travail to get free, first its legs, then its shoulders and soft winking wings. . . . Just afore the end, it stayed a long while still, as if it was wondering whether it durst get quite free in a world all new. Then it gave a great heave and a kind of bursting wrench and it was out. It clom'd a little way further up the bulrush, very sleepy and tired, like a child after a long day at the fair, and fell into a doze, while its wings began to grow. "Well," I says, with a bit of laugh and snarl near a kind of bursting wrench and it was out. 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OREGON STATE HAS VETERANS

Roy Lamb Coaching While
Ralph O. Coleman Is Absent
—Nine Lettermen Report

elder, and Edward Marshall, infelder, and either James B. Chaplin or Henry T. Honey, pitchers, to Bridgeport, Conn.; and either Fred C. Foy or Floyd C. Johnson to Springfield, Mass., and Barker Jordan, an infelder, to Buffalo.

PITTSBURGH RELEASES TWO
SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—Pitcher Walter Tauscher today is a member of the Dallas, Texas League Baseball club, having been released by Manager O. J. Bush of Pittsburgh. Tauscher came to the Pirates in 1927 from the New York-Pennsylvania League. Outfielder Carl Grey, released to the Portland club, Pacific Coast League, left last night to make up his new duties. The Pirates op-

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Brown Puppy Finds a Home

By ELIZABETH OLDS

OLD Mrs. Pussy Cat sat on the front porch of her little house in Primrose Lane. Although it was an April morning, she was knitting mittens from red yarn for her grandchildren—it seemed best to begin early when there were so many paws to be kept warm.

Old Mrs. Pussy Cat heard a sound and looked up. She saw Brown Puppy standing outside her white fence, his pink nose pressed against the palings. Brown Puppy was sniffing—not exactly crying—just sniffing. He said, "Please, Mrs. Pussy Cat, do you know anyone who wants a little dog? I haven't any home!"

"Land sakes!" exclaimed Old Mrs. Pussy Cat. She took off her white ruffled apron at once and put her work away in a round basket. "A child ran past this way house only yesterday, and I heard her say she wanted a dog more than anything else in the world!"

"Was she a nice little girl?" Brown Puppy asked the question anxiously.

"Well, she wore a clean white pinafore, and her hair was brushed and shining, so I'd judge she was," answered Old Mrs. Pussy Cat, "but I declare! Now I come to think of it, I don't know her name nor where she lives! Let's walk down the lane and ask Father Robin if he can tell us."

Daffodil Street

Old Mrs. Pussy Cat put a small purple shawl around her shoulders, and they went down Primrose Lane and crossed over to Daffodil Street, and knocked at the door of a big maple tree. Father Robin peeped down from one side of his nest.

"Good morning," he called in a jolly voice, "I'm giving my family a late breakfast. Wouldn't you like some?"

"I'm so very hungry," whispered Brown Puppy to Old Mrs. Pussy Cat, but she pursed her lips into a small knot—and said, "Thank you, Father Robin, and what do you happen to have in your pantry?"

"Some fat bugs from the garden, and six delicious angelforms," answered Father Robin proudly.

"We'll wait down here until you've finished," said Mrs. Pussy Cat. "We hope to have an early luncheon. We'll not trouble you for breakfast."

Father Robin came out of the maple tree door very soon. He wore a small red cap to match his red vest. "I remember that child," he said in answer to their questions. "Mother Robin and I both noticed her clean pinafore and shining hair. We heard her say she wanted a little dog. But we don't know her name, nor where she lives."

"She said a 'little dog,'" whispered Brown Puppy to himself.

"Let's go and ask Peter Rabbit," said Father Robin. He pulled his red cap down over one ear, and whistled a brisk tune as he led the way down Daffodil Street. Peter Rabbit was working in his garden, and waved a paw for them to join him.

Peter Rabbit

"I'm getting dinner ready," called Peter Rabbit, and held up a yellow basket. "Won't you stay and share it with me?"

"I'm very hungry," whispered Brown Puppy to Old Mrs. Pussy Cat, but she pursed her lips into a little knot—and asked, "What are you planning for dinner, Mr. Peter Rabbit?"

"Oh, a salad of lettuce, a fine large radish, tender beet tops seasoned with parsley and young cabbage for dessert," answered Peter Rabbit happily. He looked plump and well fed.

"Thank you, but we'll be going on at once," said Old Mrs. Pussy Cat. "We came to ask if you know a little girl who wears clean pinafores, and whose hair is brushed until it shines, and who would rather have a dog than anything else in the whole world."

"Yes, I know her well," said Peter Rabbit. "Many times she's brought me tidbits to eat!"

"What's her name? Where does she live?" asked Brown Puppy and Old Mrs. Pussy Cat in a breath.

Now Peter Rabbit wrinkled his brows. He tapped one paw on the garden path. At last he said in a flat voice, "I just can't remember!"

"This is a pretty how-d'ye do!" Father Robin hopped around in dismay. "So near, and yet so far! Think hard, man!"

Peter Rabbit waved his paws distractedly. "Let's walk about, and perhaps it'll come to me." He put on his blue coat with the brass buttons and fastened it snugly under his chin, and the four set out to find the little girl who wanted a dog more than anything else in the world! "A 'little dog'! Maybe a brown one—who knew!"

They crossed back to Primrose Lane and circled around to Daisy Street, and when he saw the daisies blooming along the sidewalk, Peter Rabbit hopped up and down for joy.

Little Daisy

"I remember! I remember!" he cried. "Her name is Little Daisy, and she lives on this street." He skipped along in a great hurry, Father Robin, Old Mrs. Pussy Cat and Brown Puppy following closely at his paws.

When they came to a large white house, they went up the porch steps. Before Peter Rabbit could ring the bell, Mrs. Pussy Cat whispered in Brown Puppy's ear, "The little girl is looking out of the window this minute! Quick! Hold up one paw and run down one ear!"

Brown Puppy obeyed at once, and looked right away as though he hadn't a single friend, and was just and hungry, too! He looked very pitiful indeed.

The little girl flew out of the door. She wore a clean blue pinafore, and her hair was neatly brushed, and very, very shiny. She took Brown Puppy into her arms at once. He kissed her cheek with his pink tongue, and wriggled for joy.

"Oh, the cunning dog!" cried the little girl. "He's exactly what I've

been wishing for! I know my mother will let me keep him." She beamed upon Brown Puppy's friends. "We're just sitting down to breakfast. Won't you come in and have some?"

"What do you have for breakfast, my dear?" purred Old Mrs. Pussy Cat, but she loosened her purple shawl, and did not purse her lips into a knot—so!

"Cereal and cream," answered the little girl, "and plenty of fresh milk."

"I'll be happy to stay," answered Old Mrs. Pussy Cat, but Father Robin and Peter Rabbit looked at each other, and said they must be going.

"Thank you ever so much for your help," yelled Brown Puppy happily to his friends as they hurried down Daisy Street. Then the little girl, and Brown Puppy and Old Mrs. Pussy Cat went inside the house, and sat down to a delicious breakfast.

Brown Puppy had found a home.

Humpty-Dumpties Go to a White House Party

CARRYING gay-colored baskets of Easter eggs, Dorothy and Billy with their mother trotted up to the east gate of the White House grounds. They were going to the egg-rolling party, given each year on Easter Monday by the first gentleman and lady of the land to the children of Washington.

With a pat on Billy's head, the policeman of the executive mansion ushered them into the grounds. In the bright, warm sunshine the kiddies and their parents and friends swarmed on the new green grass, under cherry and magnolia trees and beside the splashing water of the fountain.

Every child had a basket of eggs, and perhaps an Easter toy, while one small lady had brought her pet rabbit, Peter, with her. And among the crowds moved the White House policemen, kindly, smiling men, who helped find little tots that had strayed from their parents, picked up fallen youngsters and did everything possible to add their share to the day's pleasure. From the two knolls came the cries of glee from the children rolling their eggs down the slopes. Dorothy and Billy joined in the fun.

A great surge of people toward the south portico of the White House announced that President and Mrs. Hoover were greeting their guests.

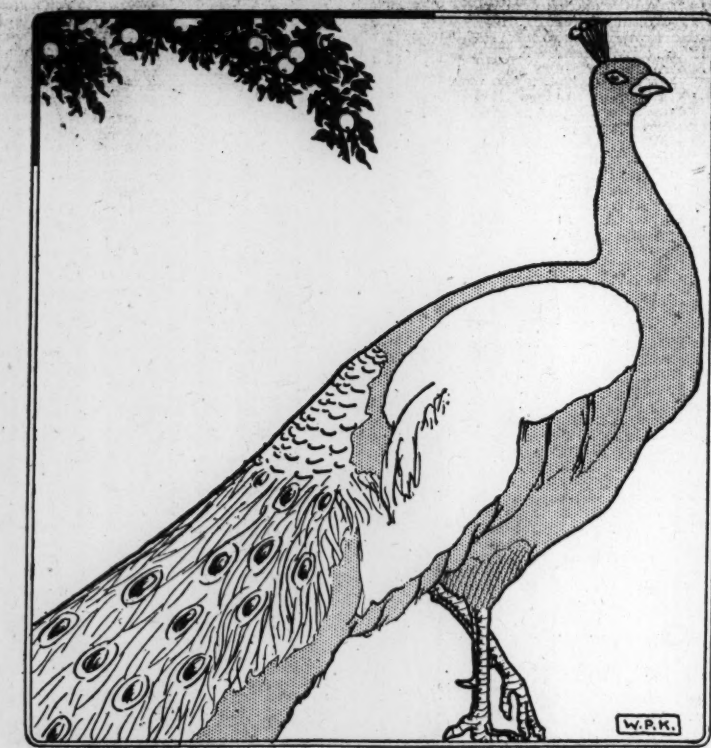
During the day other distinguished persons appeared on the portico to see, Billy exclaimed, "See, he likes us kids. Look at him smile!"

And Dorothy added, "See Mrs. Hoover. She's smiling as if she's so glad to have us all here."

During the day other distinguished persons appeared on the portico to watch the merriment and Mrs. Hoover came again several times, surrounded by the children of friends.

As usual, the Marine Band played

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



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AKEM IENE OD ENFI

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Rearranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed.

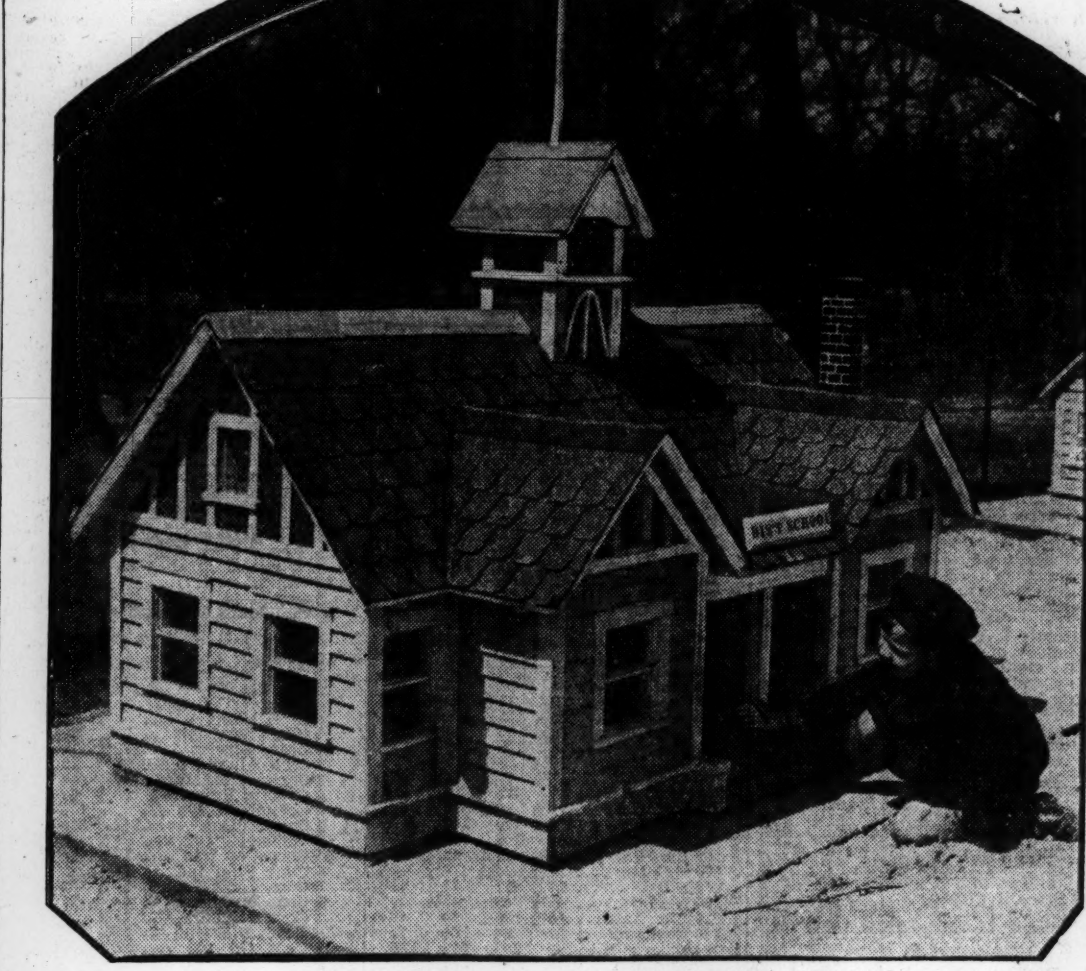
An Odd Pet

Did you ever think you would like a little gray mouse for a pet? Well, Elizabeth did and one day when her father caught a very wee one alive, she begged so hard to be allowed to keep it that he consented. Because a mouse is a rodent, Elizabeth called her strange little pet Rhoda.

Rhoda was placed in a small cage-like trap, where at first she sat all huddled up, too frightened to do anything but look about with her two bright beads of eyes. But soon she began to feel the friendliness that was being shown her and accepted the bits of cheese and other dainties that were put into her cage to tempt her to eat.

After several days Elizabeth's father brought home a larger house for her and Elizabeth put some bits of cotton inside. Rhoda knew just what to do with those fluffy bits. They made the finest bed imaginable. One day Mother said, "I believe Rhoda is so tame now that she would go back into her cage if you let her out." This proved to be true and it was not long before Rhoda left her cage freely, even going out of doors, but always returning when she was hungry or sleepy. Some of the bits of cheese and other dainties that were put into her cage to tempt her to eat.

She had many amusing ways. It was funny to see her sit on her haunches and wash her face and



Waiting for the Bunnies to Come Out of School.

Chicago's Bunny Town

several concerts during the party. The first lady introduced a new event by having a small plot roped off where a May-pole dance and folk dances were performed by children in costume from the Friendship House and the Neighborhood House at different times. As another treat a quartet of visiting Harvard students and a Glee Club of Earlham College sang.

From 10 o'clock until 5 the White House grounds were a riot of color, where happy voices of children mingled with strains of band music. It was a very democratic affair; the children of the rich played with the children of the poor, while black, white and yellow kiddies laughed together as Humpty-Dumpties rolled down the slopes.

Dorothy and Billy were as sorry as the others when the time came to go home. It had been a big party, for over forty-two thousand guests, including over eighteen thousand children had been there. And so the traditional Easter egg-rolling party at the White House came to an end.

Fortunate indeed are these rabbits, for who ever heard of a rabbit living in a six-hundred-dollar house. Yet this is the cost of some of the tiny homes. So much care and labor have been expended to make such up-to-date miniature homes that they are no small improvement over the dry goods boxes where some of the bunnies have lived during the winter.

Near the center of Bunny Town is a gray stucco cottage with fancy gables, a nice front porch, and an open door through which we get a glimpse of the straw waiting to give a nice warm bed to its occupant. Across the narrow street stands a white frame house of two-story effect, though someone divulged the secret that the rabbit cannot really go upstairs. When he gets inside, he is just in one big room.

The orange house trimmed in white will make an appropriate home for the dark brown rabbit sitting on its front porch and watching his neighbors chasing each other. In the tan stucco bungalow next door, the

"RABBIT Village," that cluster of miniature bungalows for bunnies, tucked away in a little corner of Lincoln Park Zoo, is all in a flutter, each spring, waiting for the influx of new rabbits in search of summer homes.

Gray rabbits, white rabbits, cotton tailed, and occasionally a Belgian hare, gleefully hop into their miniature township, and, after galloping down the main street of the little village, tripping a few times around the village square, they, one by one, settle down seriously to choose a bungalow for their summer lodging.

Thunderous hoars peal forth from the lion house across the way. A peacock around the corner spreads his tail. Wild ducks, swans and geese dabble in the pool behind rabbit town. But all these surroundings matter not a whit to the bunnies, for they have their own little village quite complete and separate from the other inhabitants of Lincoln Park Zoo.

Every day scores of children come to watch the comings and goings and doings of Rabbit Town.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Animal Puzzle published April 1:
1—Ostrich. 2—Camel. 3—Leopard. 4—Elephant. 5—Monkey. 6—Buffalo. 7—Pony. 8—Tiger. 9—Eagle. 10—Lion. 11—Bear. 12—Owl.

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INTERLOCHEN, Among the Lakes, MICHIGAN
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The Mail Bag

Tanta, Egypt, Africa
Dear Editor:
My name is Moses, and I am a little Egyptian cat, although I have been educated in an English family, and can understand and mew either language quite easily.

When I saw the letter in the Mail Bag by a little American cat, I was very excited, and I should like to make friends with him very much indeed.

I am called Moses because when I was very tiny my mistress found me mewling on a brick heap where I had been abandoned, and, like Pharaoh's daughter, she rescued me, and I was adopted into the family.

I love helping my mistress with her knitting, and she says I do a lot for her. I get hold of the ball of wool and chase it all over the floor, and then, when it is all knotted up, just like real knitting, she is able to get on with her jumper.

When the breakfast gong rings in the morning, I scamper off to the dining room and wait to be given my saucer of milk and the porridge bowls to lick. But the family are not always as punctual as I am, and so sometimes I have to run back several times to hurry them up with their reading, and to let them know that the meal is ready.

My little master is very fond of me, but when it is bath time he often thinks that I need a tub, too, and as I don't like that a bit, I escape and hide under the sofa until it is safe to come out again.

One night I went to sleep in the clothes basket in the bathroom—such a lovely soft, warm, cozy place to spend the night! The next morning, however, I had a horrid surprise. I was turned out into a huge white cavern with all the clothes, and it was so cold and wet that I thought it must be raining. I hadn't got my umbrella, so I started mewling very loudly, and presently in dashed my little mistress.

"Oh, where's poor little Pussy?" they cried, and at last they found me and picked me out of the cold, wet place and said something about wash day and made a great fuss of me. So I've decided that it is almost worth while being out in the rain if I get so petted afterward.

I have invented rather an exciting game called "Leap Chair"; scuttling round the room from chair to chair without touching the floor and then dashing up the screen. My little mistress always laughs when she sees me playing at this. Perhaps they do not realize that it requires a lot of skill and daring at times.

I am very interested in the Monitor, and one day I started reading it by myself, but somehow when I turned the pages about they all got into little bits, so I gave it up, and now I just listen when my big mistress reads it aloud to us.

One night, when there were visitors, I had a big red bow tied round my neck, and everyone picked me up and cuddled me and said, "Dear little Moses, how sweet he looks!" They made such a fuss of me that I could

hardly get to sleep for excitement that night, but ran all round the drawing room, and chased a raisin that had fallen on the floor, and played with a scrap of coal from the grate, and jumped into the waste paper basket and scattered the pieces all around, and had a great time!

I have learnt to play the piano too, and I can play a thrilling "Scamper" in all keys which I have composed myself. It is played by running up and down on the notes as quickly as possible, and then ending up with a loud bang in the middle.

I should like to correspond with any other educated cats who have hobbies like mine.

With love, from
Moses H.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for seven years. I enjoy both Stubs and Waddles. I like the Mail Bag very much and I also enjoy reading Sunny Hours. I should like to hear from some boy or girl my age from Sweden or Denmark.

Alfred L.
(Will you please send your full name and address, Alfred?—Ed.)

Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Dear Editor:
I like the Monitor very much. I have two pets, both bunnies. I go to a boarding school called Winnwood School.

Every day I put some bread out of my window for the birds and they eat it. I am 10 years old and I am interested in saving stamps. I should like to correspond with a boy of my age in England.

Billy O.
Lost Creek, West Virginia

Dear Editor:
I have never written to the Mail Bag, although I read a great many letters in this wonderful paper. I live in the country and the hills are very beautiful. We have a large house

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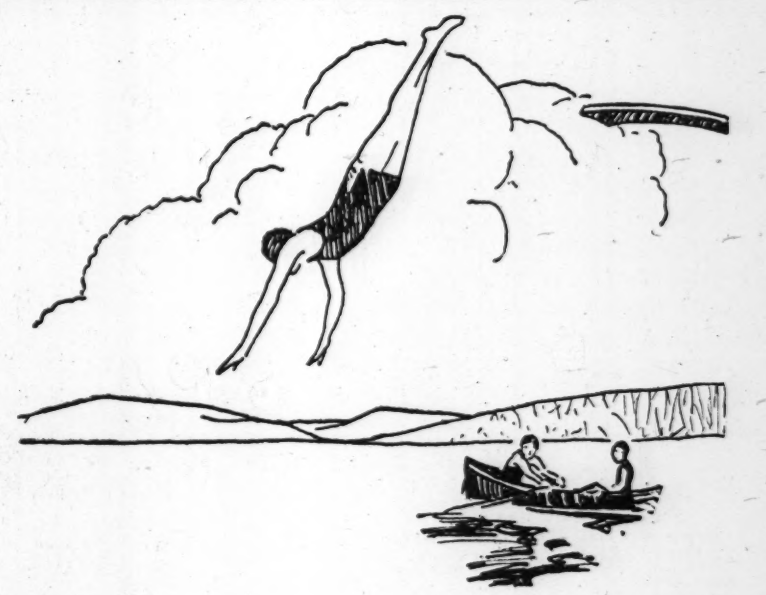
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.
Where: Scotland.

When: Thirteenth to fourteenth
centuries.

Why famous: A Scottish hero and
patriot. Few facts of his life are
known, yet it is possible to visualize
him, most an antique legendary
figure, against a background of stir-
ring events.

Edward I of England was asserting
his claim to the northern realm and,
after the Norman Conquest, many of
his subjects had straggled across the
border to establish themselves on
Scottish soil. Meantime the young
Queen, "Maid of Norway," was lost
on the North Sea, so that Scotland
was without a sovereign. Edward, in-
vited to the throne by John Balliol
and Robert Bruce, set Balliol upon
the Scottish throne to act as his tool.
But the King treated him too obvi-
ously as a puppet, Scotland as a
subject land. Hence Balliol re-
voked his allegiance; but he was
easily deposed and Edward carried
off the Coronation Stone in triumph
from Scone to Westminster.

Then the Scottish people rose up to
resist the incapable and cruel ruler
whom Edward had set over them.
Just as a leader was required,
there appeared William Wallace from
no one knew where, "a guerrilla chief
of genius, a tall man of iron
strength." Before his presence was
realized, he had defeated an English
force at Stirling Bridge; and that
exploit still resounds across the cen-
turies. For Wallace had roused the
latent national and democratic feel-
ings of his countrymen. United, they
defied the threatened power of Eng-
land.

It could not last. Upon the heels
of Wallace's successes came petty
jealousies and ructions in his own
ranks to betray him. Tradition has it
that Wallace, disguised as a minstrel,
once went to Edward's court to seek
out the Bruce and carry him back to
Scotland to succor his people. At
Falkirk the Scots were defeated and
Wallace taken prisoner. Yet he had
been for a time "guardian of the
kingdom"; through his efforts Scot-
land had been temporarily cleared of
the invaders. It remained for the
Bruce to revive the Wallace tradi-
tion. Those who will may read it all
in Jane Porter's stirring historical
romance, "Scottish Chiefs," nor
should one forget the stirring refer-
ences to Wallace in Burns' "Scots
Wha Hae."

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue. They Are Answered
in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What country leads in air
passenger transport?—World
News Cartoon 20

2. When was the World Stu-
dent Federation Against Al-
coholism formed?—News
Section 20

3. What great deed has just
been done for the housewife
by the chemists?—Random
Ramblings 20

4. What fuel is being used for
refrigeration?—Home Build-
ing, Equipment, Gardening
Page 20

5. What is the amount of Can-
ada's wealth?—Editorial 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Confident

Being confident is a matter which
concerns both heart and head, for it
is more than merely putting trust in
something; it adds a reasonable as-
surance that that trust is justified.

We join the Latin con (*cum*),
"with," and *fidere*, "trust," to form
this word. One who is confident goes
about his future with a sureness plus
for his future with certitude. One
who feels confident of his fellow men
and of his God exhibits strong be-
lief in and a positive expectation of
their highest possible worthiness.

There is such a thing as overcon-
fidence, but this is only in evidence
when one reposes explicit faith in his
own efforts, ignoring the directing
power of God. The Way-shower said,
"I can of mine own self do nothing."

Confidence enables one to meet the
world face to face and with head
held high. It should not suggest pride
but should be characterized by hum-
bleness (not servility).

In con-fident the first syllable is
stressed. Sound c as in odd, f as in
fill, e as in recent.

"Though war should rise against
me, in this will I be confident."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—A.D.

Brevities

Lancaster Central Record: The old
timer who used to cut across the corner
of the lot on his way home now finds a
filling station in the way.

Arkansas Gazette: Tricks they are
used to do with mirrors and are now
being done with dictionaries.

Montreal Star: A restaurant in New
York is housed in a steel vault, formerly
used by a bank. Bouillon replaces bullion.

A Quotation for Today

PERFECT prayer consists not in the multitude
of words, but in the strength of the desire which
raises the soul towards God.—CATHERINE OF SIENA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Two British Conclusions

SOMETIMES the detachment with which a foreign observer contemplates conditions of life in the United States gives especial importance to his conclusions. Americans are not infrequently twitted for the grave attention which they pay to imported lecturers, and the sensitiveness with which they respond to foreign criticism, yet this very sensitiveness is helpful in enabling them to put a just estimate upon themselves. The United States is today wrangling gorgeously over the merits of prohibition, the measure of its enforcement, and the degree to which in future it can be enforced. A great part of the domestic testimony on the subject is unhappily decidedly prejudiced. There are systematic factories of antiprohibition news and opinion, because the foes of the law recognize the fact that the only possible way of breaking it down is to make it appear that it has already broken down. And the more vigorous opposition to this line of attack comes from those who are professional and organized prohibitionists, and therefore in a sense suspect.

There is, therefore, especial value in foreign opinion where that opinion seems to be based upon intelligent observations conducted in the right quarters. It will probably be accepted as beyond controversy that an English playwright, serving for some months as dramatic critic on the New York World, an avowedly wet paper, and pursuing his vocation in the theater district of New York, which possesses few of the qualities of the prohibitionist's ideal Sahara, ought to be able to discover the most shocking violations of the prohibition law that could occur. Yet Mr. St. John Ervine writes in the London Observer that "the European legends of excessive drinking by the youth of America must be either lies or gross exaggerations." He goes on to say that, looking about him—and, mark you, this is in New York's Tenderloin—"I am very certain when I look at the well-set-up young men and good-looking girls that I see everywhere about me in this city that there must be thousands who either do not drink, or take it very rarely. Clear eyes and steady hands are not secured in speakeasies, which are dismal holes at best."

Mr. Ervine is by no means the only professional observer from England who has been impressed by this same condition. Some months ago a group of British editors were escorted through the United States under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. One of them, Mr. R. A. J. Walling, has reprinted in a little booklet, under the title, "Adventures of a Rubberneck," some of his observations betwixt Sandy Hook and the Golden Gate. His comments upon American life are both interesting and just. In his chapter on New York he says, among other things:

That prohibition does prohibit let an exact fact attest: In one famous police court which I visited, before prohibition the average number of prisoners per day was 150, with a large proportion of wife beaters. At the present time there is a daily average of twelve to fifteen prisoners and no wife beater.

In St. Louis he visited a great brewery, now given over to the manufacture of soft drinks and food products, and there again he presented his reflections on this issue in a way which indicates a pretty clear comprehension of its character:

But there is no public drinking and no public sale of liquor. In 10,000 miles of the United States, visiting many of the great cities, I saw one man a little the worse for drink.

The bootlegger is on the whole a much less important figure than he seems to be in the newspapers. The agitation against prohibition is of much less consequence than factitious reports make out.

The angle from which the question has to be chiefly regarded if one is to get a true view of the American attitude towards drink is that of the working millions of the Nation. They can get drunk at a price if they want it—and undoubtedly they can afford to pay the price. But, broadly speaking, they do not want it, and they do not pay the price. Most of the complaints I have heard are from middle-class people, or wealthy people, who are annoyed because their habits have been disturbed and they have not felt the really substantial benefits of the system.

He comments perhaps a little enviously upon the good things which the working class in the United States gets in place of the alcohol which absorbs the English workmen's earnings, and he winds up with this conclusion, which will be accepted by everyone who has made at all a serious study of the prohibition question:

Enforcement is difficult, often painful; it will probably be incomplete for many years to come. But a generation is growing up which, in spite of the "hip-pocket" cult, is in the main a "dry" generation. My impression is that in another generation or two there will be no drink question in the United States; it will have been bred out.

Neither of these two visitors from abroad has any reason to uphold the prohibition law. Neither one professes to be a teetotaler. Both are trained and competent newspaper observers. Their utterances on the subject are all worth the serious attention of American readers.

Resigning When Under Fire

WITHIN comparatively recent months at least two prominent public officials in the United States have resigned their offices while under charges, or at least while under the accusation, of misfeasance. With their voluntary relinquishment of the positions of trust they occupied, the pending or proposed proceedings for their impeachment have been dropped, and the matters in which the public has manifested

a lively interest are supposed to be forgotten. If the only penalty which is provided in cases of misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance in office is the removal of the offender from his position, then it may be that the end sought is accomplished by his enforced or voluntary resignation. But is this the sole end to be attained? Lapses sufficiently serious to warrant the institution of impeachment proceedings are presumed, at least, to indicate the commission of some overt act which renders the offender subject to still further proceedings. The violator of the criminal code hardly expects, if accused or apprehended, to escape the consequences of his act by merely resigning from his vocation or profession.

Every public official when entering the service of the people in whose behalf he has been called to act subscribes to a solemn pledge to observe and defend the Constitution and laws of state or Nation. Unless that pledge, taken under oath, is to be observed, and its violation punished, the formality is a mere gesture in meaningless words. If the official is simply on probation, answerable only to himself, there is no need to place him under the obligation of an oath.

The recourse of honest persons when accused is complete vindication after due trial. Those who are blameless should accept nothing less than this.

A Hint From Tangier

THE people of Tangier, that romantic corner of Mediterranean Africa, are beginning to find the solicitude of the powers for their good government somewhat oppressive—a circumstance not to be wondered at since the united efforts of France, Britain, Spain, Italy and the Sultan of Morocco are required to administer a district that could be comfortably managed by a mayor and city council. British merchants connected with Tangier are protesting that the expense of so top-heavy a government is more than the city can support, a sentiment with which the oddly assorted native population of the place seems fully in agreement. So the world learns that Tangier denotes a population with interests of its own, and not exclusively a tilting ground for the European powers.

Tangier, unhappily for the peace and contentment which its leisurely orientalism would naturally prefer, has been, like Constantinople, one of the Old World's pivotal points. Facing Gibraltar, and a short hour's sail from that impregnable rock, it has been for Britain a gate to the western Mediterranean, while for France, Spain and Italy, it has figured either as a potential menace to, or as a jumping-off ground for, their respective programs of advancement on the African seaboard. So on the whole the best arrangement for all concerned—except, perhaps, the people of Tangier—seemed to be to internationalize the district, as was done by the Anglo-Franco-Spanish pact of 1923, which set up a kind of miniature League of Nations to conduct the city's affairs.

One result of the European intervention has been to convert this delightful little Moorish mart, with Negroes, Moroccans and Berbers swinging languidly through its narrow, squalid, sun-baked streets, into a haunt for countless spies and intriguers from all nations, and to bring it a sinister reputation as a gambling resort. But the disservice has not come without its remedy. The westerner, with his prime necessities of comfort and transport, has lost no time in linking up the city by rail with Fez, Casablanca, and even Algiers, in starting motorbus services within the Tangier territory, in building a new section of the city on western lines, and in generally planting the progressive, if unromantic, ideas of the West in this slow-moving outpost of the East. The result has been increasing trade, abundant tourist traffic and a growing sense of well-being shared by all sections of the population. Already the city has found a united voice to order a clean-up of gambling dens, undertaken by the International Committee of Control.

Clearly, it will not be long before the European powers must look upon Tangier, not only as a strategic outpost, but as a community that knows its own interests and will insist upon their being adequately consulted.

Aerial Pan-Americanism

PAN-AMERICANISM has seized the "wings of the morning." Laborious pedestrian efforts to knit the twenty-one republics of the New World into a closer sisterhood have received a new pace by the airplane and the radio. Long-nurtured projects for facilitating cultural and commercial exchanges by the speeding up of communications by land and sea are making progress, but though this is worth while, it appears snail-like beside that of present schemes for aerial unification which are leaping toward realization. Announcement of the allotting of two short-wave channels for radio programs between the Americas under a plan sponsored by the Pan-American Union and almost daily reports of new strands added to the Western Hemisphere's web of wingways make clear the practical nature of this advance.

For some time the Pan-American Union has been sending out radio programs for Latin America through the Columbia chain, but the new project contemplates a two-way service, with large South American stations using part of the time and the United States Government lending the great Arlington naval station for transmitting from the Washington end. Potential reception in the southern republics can be estimated from Argentina's 525,000 receiving sets, Brazil's 250,000 and Mexico's 50,000. As for transmitters, more than 100 stations are operating below the Rio Grande. The international language of music will predominate on these programs, but the increasing study of Spanish in the United States and of English in Latin America will permit large audiences to appreciate spoken messages.

Perhaps in the recent record of Pan-American aviation development the most striking item is Argentina's granting of a ten-year concession for a seven-day air mail service between Buenos Aires and New York. This contract was made with a new firm, the Tri-Motor Safety Airways Company, and calls for a four-day schedule within three years on this east coast route that now requires approximately three weeks for the fastest mail steamers. Meanwhile the Pan-American Airways Company is negotiating for

an Argentine service to hook up with its west coast lines to Peru and Chile, for which it has obtained the United States mail contract. The French Latecoere Company is also extending its Argentine service to inland points, while Chile has shortened its shoe string of coast by a regular mail line. Altogether, routes totaling more than 10,000 miles are in operation south of Panama.

What these developments mean in the growth of an all-American consciousness can only be surmised. That they shrink the Western Hemisphere by days and weeks and open up vast possibilities of friendly intercourse is plain. Geography's "fences" have made neighbors strangers on the American continent, fostering ignorance, misunderstanding and strife even between fellow countrymen. The railway and the steamboat, the motorcar and telephone had begun to sweep many an out-of-the-way section and nation into the swift current of modern civilization, but they could only creep through jungles and mountains. Now the radio and the airplane are lightly leaping barriers of land and sea into the borderless air where "the sky is the limit" on neighborliness.

Making the Machine the Servant

SO MANY gloomy forecasts are being tossed off concerning the outlook for Western civilization, perhaps better known as the Machine Age, that it is highly refreshing to come upon a few kind words written in behalf of the modern machine and its social and economic effects. Thus far the Machine Age has brought in its wake a vast literature of deprecation and despair, but today those countries which frowned most violently upon this invention of modern industry are accepting its technique as inevitable, if not beneficial, and in the Western world the specter of millions of workmen becoming unintelligent robots, slaves of the machine which gave them conditions of health, leisure and economic freedom, is rapidly vanishing.

The very lack, to date, of ready and comprehensive data analyzing the influence of modern industrialization upon the diverse groups of labor it has touched has made it easy for hasty critics to advance, unchallenged, all manner of dire comments, and to forecast, as inherent in the Machine Age, the destruction of the skilled artisan and the enthronement of material idolatry. Unquestionably the machine has brought revolutionary changes in the industrial order, but to claim that these changes have worked an actual disservice to the modern workman, physically or mentally, as compared with conditions which prevailed in the pastoral pre-scientific civilization now waning throughout the world, is a nebulous allegation which the facts do not support.

Mr. Stuart Chase, who has devoted much research to the social phenomena of mass production, points out in the New Republic that the Machine Age, far from destroying the talents of the artisan, has developed a vast variety of specialized skills of its own, and that while some mechanical arts have been supplanted by the perfection of twentieth century tools, others have taken their place. As a suggestive list of some of the new handicrafts and the old, he submits the following:

THE OLD HAND-SKILLS	
Spinning	Stone working
Weaving	Pottery making
Smithing	Printing
Wood working	Glass blowing
Ship building	The household arts
THE NEW POWER-AGE SKILLS	
Engine driving	Machine printing work
Track inspecting	Radio engineering
Chauffeur	Laboratory research
Garage work	Prospecting and drilling
Steel construction work	Caisson work
Electric power servicing	Aeroplane making
Telephone and telegraph work	Flying
Camera and motion picture work	Modern navigating
Production pre-planning	Modern tool making
Sanitary engineering	Accounting
Medical, dental and surgical work	Stenographic work
	Barbering and hair dressing
	Publicity work
	Soft-drink mixing

The surveys which Mr. Chase has made convince him that less than 4 per cent of the total population of the United States is engaged in work in which the workman is bound to the rhythm of the machine, and that the positive trend of technical development toward even more finely developed automatic machinery is steadily reducing this ratio.

There is, too, a growing realization that the mere possession of material goods need not necessitate the possession of a material philosophy. The machine is bringing an economic democracy, and is aiding in overcoming economic limitation for a constantly widening section of society.

Editorial Notes

Do not buy a pig in a poke, is just as good an adage today as ever. Those stockholders of a Kansas joint stock land bank who, after paying as high as \$130 a share for their stock, have now been assessed an additional \$100 a share to cover millions in losses sustained by the bank, might be better off today if they had acquainted themselves with the by-laws of their company.

The value of a tree is now made known by Dr. Ephraim P. Felt, former New York State entomologist, who reports that fifty fair-sized elms were sold recently at \$5000 apiece, and that many are worth \$10,000 each. "Woodman, spare that tree! Touch not a single bough!"

Still another evidence of "beating spears into plowshares" may be seen in the use to which the United States Government is putting wartime tear gas—fumigating buildings, quenching fires, and protecting banks and other establishments against lawbreakers.

Juliu Maniu, the National-Peasant Premier of Rumania, recently announced to the world as the slogan for his country, "Peace and hard work." This would appear to be a pretty fine ideal not only for nations but for families and individuals.

Sir Hubert Wilkins is considering a voyage up to the arctic in a submarine. If the trip is successful, the poor old poles will probably give up trying to figure out from which direction to expect the next attack!

Midway Island

SOME months ago the editor of a Honolulu newspaper telephoned the captain of a well-known transpacific ocean liner. The ship was about to sail from Honolulu, a usual port of call on the liner's run from San Francisco to Japan. The editor had been referred to the skipper of the vessel for specific information as to the cost of getting a newspaper reporter dropped overboard at a designated point of latitude and longitude. Quite naturally, the sea captain immediately replied to the effect that he could not be hired to commit a murder at any price.

Some rapid-fire explaining was done. The editor assured the sea captain that no terrible crime was to be committed. The mere detail of dropping a reporter overboard like so much rubbish in mid-ocean involved a wholly different purpose. The point of latitude and longitude mentioned was within thirty-five miles of Midway Island, and Midway Island was about to spring into world news importance. It had been selected as a point of earth contact by two aviators who had flown from Detroit to Japan by way of Europe and India, and who were about to hop off from Japan in an attempt to span the Pacific to complete their flight around the world.

Thus, the reporter was not to be dumped into the sea as a means of getting rid of him, but for the purpose of landing him on Midway Island by what appeared to be the most feasible method. Midway Island is off the beaten lanes of travel. No ships go there on regular schedule, and the steamship company demanded \$2500 to change the course of one of its liners, to stop, and land a reporter on this isolated fleck of land almost in the very middle of the tremendous Pacific Ocean.

The newspaper manager decided, therefore, to send the reporter out on one of the liners bound for Japan. With notebook, camera, and other tools of his trade in a watertight bag, he would be dropped overboard at the point nearest to Midway Island to be approached by the ship. A motorboat would be dispatched from the island to meet the ship, pick the reporter out of the sea, and convey him to the cable station which heretofore has been the only commercial use man has succeeded in developing for Midway Island.

But this is an age when mankind has provided itself with wings. As a result, islands heretofore isolated, and wholly outside the pale of world affairs, have suddenly gained world interest and even commercial importance. Such an island is Midway Island, a fleck of land two and a half square miles in area, which is now recognized as a highly important aviation base for transpacific aerial commerce. And, from an American viewpoint, Midway Island gains additional significance because it is under the flag of the United States. Uncle Sam owns various such islands in the Pacific, and the day is apparently not far distant when he is going to have good use for all of them. The nation that controls the transoceanic flying bases will control aviation over those routes.

Midway Island has frequently been in the press reports of recent months, and laymen as well as those interested in aviation have been scanning charts of the Pacific endeavoring to locate it and to appreciate its position of suddenly acquired geographical importance.

The reader who really wants to locate Midway Island should first arm himself with a magnifying glass and a large scale chart of the Pacific. If his glass is strong enough, he will find a spot on the chart like a needle prick at 177.22 west longitude and 28.12 north latitude. By further study of the chart he will find that Midway Island is roughly 1300 miles north and west of Honolulu, and almost the westernmost of the small islands of the Hawaiian group which string out through nearly 2000 miles of ocean from east to west and some 1500 miles from north to south.

Unlike other islands of the Hawaiian group, Midway Island is not of volcanic formation. It is entirely possible that its sub-strata foundation may be the peak of an extinct volcano, but no evidence of the same appears on any portion of the island protruding above the level of the water. Midway is wholly of coral, sand and sea shells, and its highest dry point is scarcely twenty feet above the level of high tide.

If approaching Midway Island from the sea the most accurate skill of navigation is necessary even to find it. And, when it does come within range of vision, it is usually the breakers of the surf rather than the island itself that first indicate the presence of land. To find Midway Island from the air after an over-water flight of nearly 3000 miles from Japan, an aviator could allow

no leeway whatever for errors in navigation. Indeed, it is safe to say that an aviator could fly within ten miles of Midway under weather conditions of perfect visibility without ever seeing it. From an altitude of several thousand feet an aviator, flying over Midway, might very easily mistake it for a mass of floating seaweed.

Had Schlee and Brock attempted to fly across the Pacific Ocean with their plane City of Detroit, as they originally planned to do, with Midway Island as a refueling base for the hop from Tokyo to Honolulu, it is a forgone conclusion that their doom would have been sealed. Finding Midway Island would have been doubtful for them even with the most favorable weather conditions, and on the day of their scheduled arrival the island was buried under a blanket of low fog. The defeat of their plans to which Schlee and Brock prudently submitted does not, however, in any way change the strategic importance of Midway Island as a base for future transpacific flying. Midway will eventually come into its own as the only available piece of land for such flying operations, because it is set down at the exact spot where it is more desperately needed.

When the attempted flight of the City of Detroit around the world first focused public attention upon Midway Island as a midpacific aviation base, the question immediately arose all over the world: "Is it possible for a heavy airplane to land there and take off again?" Newspaper editors all over the world asked that question, and even the officials of the cable station on Midway Island were unable to answer because they are cable operators and not aviators.

A study of the surface characteristics of Midway Island has since disclosed that Schlee and Brock could have landed there without difficulty had they succeeded in finding the island with their airplane flying light by reason of fuel supply being nearly exhausted. But, it is doubtful if, under the circumstances, they could have taken off again with the load of gasoline and oil that would have been necessary to carry them to Wheeler Field on the Island of Oahu, just outside of Honolulu. This condition is easily understood when surfaces of the island are considered with relation to the requirements of aviation.

There is plenty of flat ground on Midway for the largest and heaviest airplanes to land and take off—providing weather conditions are favorable. The flat ground of the island is sand. In dry weather this sand is soft, and in wet weather it is packed hard and smooth. Thus, the weather conditions which would be most favorable for meeting the problems of navigation in finding the island would be most unfavorable to a successful landing or take-off. The heaviest airplane would easily be able to land and take off during wet weather when the sand is hard. In dry weather, even a lightly loaded plane would probably turn up on its nose the instant its landing wheels touched the soft sand. And, in dry weather, it is a certainty that a heavily loaded plane could not take-off even if it might land successfully with near-empty fuel tanks.

Various land-type of airplanes have flown across the Atlantic Ocean. Lindbergh's Spirit of Saint Louis was such a "ship." Likewise, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's Southern Cross, the first airplane to hop two Pacific from America to Australia, was wholly dependent upon wheels for making contact with the earth. On the other hand, the Friendship, the first airplane to carry a woman across the Atlantic, was a seaplane. The last-mentioned exploit, together with the simple logic of the thing, leads numerous aviation experts to believe that long over-water flights with land airplane will never progress beyond the "stunt stage." The seaplane, built to land and take off from the element over which it flies, is, according to the best-versed authorities, the logical vehicle for transoceanic flights.

Thus far the only planes to visit Midway Island have been seaplanes—United States Navy planes from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. And, as a seaplane base, Midway Island is all that could be desired. One portion of the island is indented by a large tidal lagoon—a lagoon surrounded by a coral atoll. This lagoon is of ample area and depth. It is completely protected from the waves—an absolutely perfect base for seaplane operations. Hence the value of Midway Island as a future base for transpacific aviation depends somewhat upon the trend of aviation development. The aviator who contemplates an early transpacific hop with Midway Island as a way-point base would do well to fly a seaplane. On the other hand, if land airplanes are ever to be extensively used for transoceanic flying, the establishment of a suitable aviation field on Midway Island would be quite a simple matter.

J. E. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE Italian Senate is now composed of exactly 460 members. The eleven princes of the blood are not included in this figure, because although these belong by right of birth to the upper house and have special seats reserved for them in the first row of the benches on the right of the President's chair, they never attend the meetings of the Senate. It is customary in Italy to nominate new senators in the interval between the dissolution of Parliament and the inauguration of the new Legislature. Following this constitutional practice, Benito Mussolini has recently submitted to the approval of King Victor no less than five lists of new senators, comprising in all 137 names. Never before has such a large number of senators been nominated at one time, and this exceptionally high figure is due partly to the desire of the Duce to have a strong contingent of trusted followers in the Senate and partly to the fact that practically no appointments had been made to the Senate during the last four years.

The five lists of new senators contain several names of highly distinguished men. Almost all the new senators belong to the Fascist Party and are trusted supporters of the Mussolini régime. One of the most interesting, and of the most unexpected, appointments was that of Enrico De Nicola. Signor De Nicola is a brilliant Neapolitan lawyer, who after serving for some years as deputy joined several liberal governments, until he became Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, a post which he occupied until 1924. In that capacity he presided over many stormy sittings of the Italian Parliament, and was, perhaps, the only Italian statesman who enjoyed the full confidence of all deputies, irrespective of political creeds. He was twice offered the premiership, but always declined the honor. During the last five years he has lived outside the political field and even refused to join the Government's list of deputies in the elections of 1924. His re-entry into active political life has been welcomed everywhere with satisfaction.

It was expected that Benito Mussolini would have included in the recent lists of senators the names of two of his former political opponents, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and Ivanoe Bonomi. Both statesmen have held the office of Prime Minister, and both have rendered distinguished service to Italy. Signor Orlando is, perhaps, best known to non-Italians as one of the "Big Four" at the Peace Conference at Versailles. A supporter of the Fascist Government during its first years of government, he openly passed to the opposition when Benito Mussolini suppressed political liberties in Italy. Ivanoe Bonomi was a moderate Socialist and took a conspicuous part in Italian politics in the period immediately following the war. Both Signor Orlando and Signor Bonomi are members of the Annunziata Order, and as such are among the great officers of state in Italy, with precedence over Cabinet Ministers in state functions.

The publication in Rome of the first of the projected ten volumes of the "Enciclopedia Nobiliare," edited by

the Marchese Vittorio Sperti, in which the history of the Italian nobility is fully described, has helped to revive interest in the aristocratic families of Italy. When one recalls that, less than a century ago, the present kingdom of Italy was divided into many separate states, each with its own heraldry, etc., there will be little surprise to find such a large number of families who have inherited titles of nobility from their ancestors. A few years ago Signor Mussolini intrusted the Consulta Araldica to revise the status of every noble family and to decide the authenticity of titles, and the Government has just issued a decree regulating definitely titles of nobility, etc. There are many families in Italy who trace their nobility to the Spanish and Austrian Emperors, to the Bourbons, and to the feudal lords who had power to confer hereditary titles on their subjects. Even nowadays there are Venetian patrician families who use privileges granted to their ancestors by the Doges, and Sicilians who proudly retain their feudal titles. A recent addition to the long list of Italian noble families is that of noblemen in southern Tyrol, but a decree of December, 1926, obliged them under penalty to Italianize their German titles. The Consulta Araldica has now been reconstituted and placed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It will examine and decide upon all claims on titles of nobility and will preserve the four heraldic books of Italy—the Golden Book of Italian nobility, the book of foreign titles possessed by Italians and of Italian titles possessed by foreigners, the book of the civic nobilities, and the book of arms, flags, escutcheons, seals, etc., identified with every Italian city, commune and province.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Welding of Rail Joints

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In Franklin Snow's interesting column "Among the Railroads" (issue of March 8) he refers to recent improvements on the Northern Pacific and states that the "welding of (rail) joints to make the track smoother and trains ride more quietly is another interesting feature."

The reader may get the impression that the rails are welded at the joints so as to make a continuous girder as with street car tracks which are imbedded in the road-bed. This is not the case on the Northern Pacific. The nature of their work is the use of electric welding to build up the rail ends where battered down at the joints by the passage of trains. Such welding or building up has been more or less general during the past five or six years.

It is not practicable to weld the rails into a continuous girder because expansion and contraction of the metal in extremes of temperature would cause track distortion. WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM, Professor of Transportation, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.